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VOL. IV NO. 288 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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17th ,,	.. Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	.. Nagoya ..	7000	.. ..	..
31st ,, 1917	.. Salsette ..	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
7th Janry	.. Khiva ..	9000	.. ..	..
14th ,,	.. Mooltan ..	10000	.. ..	..
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23rd ,,	Nore ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
9th March	Malta ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

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Rangoon Maru	Y. Kobayashi	5348	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata ..	4166	20th Dec	1st Jan 17
Tenshin Maru.	R. Ozaki. ..	4173	25th. Dec	6th Jan. 17

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Java Maru ..	4499	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.
Kunajiri Maru	4062	K. Sakurai	20th Dec.	31st Dec
Europa Maru.	3078	S. Nakagawa	24th Dec.	1st Jan. 17

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S.S. FAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 5th December.
S.S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 10th December.
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Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Head Office:
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Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisuma, Jinja, Kampale, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa.
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Agents in Mauritius:
Mouritius Commercial Bank.
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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
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are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.
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are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
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Manager.

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Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000
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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
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BANKING

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Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000
HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
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London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
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ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.
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Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,556
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Branches.
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WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's), Bombay.

WANTED—Immediately a SCIENCE GRADUATE for the local High School on Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 in two years. Apply sharp with testimonials and qualifications to—THE DEWAN, RADHANPUR STATE. 6161

WANTED—Young, English-knowning Parsi, as RENT COLLECTOR and SUPERVISOR. Pay Rs. 40, Cash security Rs. 500. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6143

WANTED.—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND REPORTER to report proceedings of the Indian National Congress on 26th, 28th and 29th December, 1916. Apply stating terms and qualifications to:—

GENERAL SECRETARIES,
Congress Reception Committee,
6122 Lucknow.

WANTED—A GRADUATE as 1st ASSISTANT MASTER A. V. School. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60. State second language and voluntary subjects. Apply to the Undersigned.

Ankleswar Municipal Office,
November, 1916.

N. N. ANKLESARIA,
Chairman, M. School Board, Ankleswar. 6099

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

MODERN METHODS.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, B.A., B.Sc. (Paris), O. I. P., just back from France after fulfilling his military duties, will reopen his FRENCH CLASSES on December 4th:—

1. *Beginners*: Mondays, Thursdays, 9 to 10 a.m.
2. *Advanced*: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance. Other Public Classes, morning or evening, may be formed if there is a demand; also private classes by arrangement.

"The larger the class, the more inspiring for the teacher and the more interesting to the pupils. Private lessons are usually dull and inefficacious."

WANTED

WANTED—A CHAUFFEUR. Apply to Dr. DOSABHAI K. PATEL, Maria Hill, Gunpowder Road, Mazgaon. 6155

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE and a qualified DRILL and GYMNASTIC TEACHER for the Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Apply to the MANAGER. 6156

WANTED—TYPIST, pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 only experienced hand need apply to the MANAGER, BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Bombay. 6175

WANTED—At once a SHORTHAND TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Apply in person to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Hummum Street, Fort. 6178

A distinguished M.A. (First-class testimonials and references) wants engagement as TUTOR, COMPANION or SECRETARY. Write to Box No. 389, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6174

WANTED—SALESMEN, pay Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. Apply with testimonials of past experience to the MANAGER, BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES. 6176

WANTED—A COMPETENT HAND with thorough knowledge of executing mofussil orders. Salary Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. Apply with credentials of past experience to the MANAEGR, BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES. 6177

WANTED—Parents to know that we are specialist in (Conversational and General) English, (St. I to VII) WHOLE-DAY or any hours. Mathematics made easier Violin, Mandolin Tuitions arranged. Pamphlet Free. Call or write: EMPIRE TUITION CLASS, 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

WANTED—SITUATION as a MANAGER, CHIEF CLERK, SECRETARY, or any responsible post in a Native State or a Commercial Firm by a thoroughly practical man holding excellent testimonials. Held posts of Head Clerk etc., for many years with credit under Government. Will accept moderate salary to start. Apply to "X" c/o Postmaster, Dadar. 6150

WANTED persons to purchase or in the alternative to advance a loan of Rs. 65,000 at Rs. 5 per cent. per annum for one year on the security of a large property comprising of a large one storied house and four other houses all separate and situate in the centre of Pangim the capital of Goa having suitable and airy residential flats and well established commercial shops below, yielding an alround monthly rent of Rs. 750.

Any one wishing to purchase the properties in one or separate lots or one willing to advance the loan should communicate sharp with Mr. J. M. ALMEIDA, REGIDOR PARRA, BARDEZ, Goa or Mr. SALES D'ANDRADE, Editor of "O Heraldo," Pangim, Goa. 6164

FOR SALE

STEAM ENGINE, 31 H.P., latest, with boiler and with or without Pump, all new. CLUBWALLA, 50, Church Gate Street. 6148

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 660/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, *Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and* machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., *"Bombay Chronicle."* 673

MASTER-KEY sets of 6 Padlocks, 1¼in. *with one non-interchangeable key* to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6, Rs. 13 *per set*; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys, *Rs.* 15 per set. R. H. PATUCK & Co. 14, Custom House *Road, Fort, Bombay.*

FOR SALE—Hundreds of tons of Red-Oxide, Yellow Ochre, SOAP-STONE, FRENCH CHALK, China Clay and White Chalk. *Apply*—

THE MANAGER,
Mining Department,
6159 New Hotel, JAIPUR (Raj).

ENGL. TRANSL.—By R. T. H. Griffith M.A., C.I.E. *All four VEDAS, are* being issued in 50 monthly parts. Terms: Rs. 25 full advance or Ans. 11 monthly, complete set (a few) available, *Rs. 33-12.*

Valmiki Ramayan in verse, now ready, a sumptuous volume Cr. 4to 704 pp., cloth gilt, Rs. 10-10 or in 15 monthly parts Ans. 12 monthly.

Prospectus and catalogue free.

Publishers—E. J. LAZARUS & Co., Benares.

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Blick No. 7, Portable, Rs. 70, Better	90
Empire No. 1, Visible, Portable	80
Remington No. 7, Rs. 80, 2 Colours, Fine	110
Remington No. 7, Slightly Used	170
Oliver No. 5, Second-hand	125
Oliver No. 3, Rebuilt, Rs. 140, Brief	155
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt, Rs. 180, Brief	195
Underwood No. 3, Brief, Visible	150
Empire No. 1, New, Left Unused, Rs. 160 No. 2	190
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 195, Brief	210
Remington No. 10, Visible, Slightly Used	225
Remington No. 11, Brief, With Tabulators	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Empire No. 1, Excellent	70
Remington No. 7, Two-colour	85
Remington No. 7, Single-colour	75
Yost A. Model, very good	95
Oliver No. 3, Second-hand	100
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt Fl. or Brief	180
Remington No. 10, Brief Rebuilt	200
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt Foolscap	190
Royal Standard, slightly used	150
Standard Folding in Leather Case	100

Call or write for Catalogue:—

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36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "WRITERTYPE."

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 705

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—From 1st January 1917, 1st Floor with Electric lights fans, at Nepean Sea Road, Setalwad Street. Apply to—

HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO.,
Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2532. 6160

TO BE LET—For Europeans or Parsis, Gamdevi, Alexandra Road (Plot 44) up-to-date Flats. Drawing, Dining, 4 Bed rooms, extensive verandah, etc. Electric Lights. Apply D. H. Daruwalla, 220, Chira Bazar. 6170

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

WANTED—Large European Import House require a FINANCE BROKER for piece-goods and sundries. Turnover about Rs. 5,000,000. Apply Box No. 388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6149

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society will take place in the School at Mahim on SATURDAY, 9th December, 1916, at 5-30 p.m. The Committee's Report for the current year will be submitted and a Committee will be elected for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., has kindly consented to preside and Mrs. Carmichael will distribute the prizes.

All friends of the Society are invited to attend.

H. J. DIBBS,
6172 Hon. Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN.

FIFTY KELVIN JUTE ORDINARY SHARES.

One lot of twenty five No. 3152/3176.
One lot of five No. 2846/2850.
One lot of five No. 861/865.
One lot of five No. 3197/3201.
One lot of ten No. 4920/4929.
One lot of ten No. 4920/4929.

from the Office of the National Bank of India, Ltd., Calcutta, and the Public are hereby cautioned against dealing in the same.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
6163

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

WANTED.

WANTED—COMPETENT WAITERS for the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL and the GREEN'S RESTAURANT, Bombay. Apply immediately to the GENERAL MANAGER. 6142

FOR SALE.

A FULLY EQUIPPED and PRACTICALLY NEW GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY, situated at Rampur (State) in the United Provinces. *It is the only* Factory of this kind throughout this the largest State in the Province. It adjoins the Railway Station. Has a very extensive compound, extra strongly built pukka brick and mortar buildings, large well and tanks with water pipes going all round. Also store godowns and out houses. Best machinery, 48 Platt's single Gins. *Duncan Stewart's Hydraulic Press. Big* Lancashire Boiler. Two Engines and Kuppas *Opener. Also* a Cotton Mixer with Engine.

Also a valuable Concession, namely, a complete MONOPOLY of this business granted by the State for a period not terminating till the year 1927. Owner disposing off this valuable and paying property in full working order simply because of his inability to work the Factory personally for some time.

For further particulars apply to:—

SHAUKAT ALI, ESQ.,
Chhindwara,
C. P.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

Established 1890.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT ASSURANCE CO., LTD., OF LONDON.

WE have been appointed CHIEFS AGENTS of the above Company to transact MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS in BOMBAY and are ready to accept business at TARIFF RATES.

LANGLEY & CO.,
Oriental Building,
6131 Hornby Road, Fort.

IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.

TRY IT

Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 701 of 1914.

The firm of VENILAL BHAICHANDBHAI & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) SHRIMANT SIRDAR WAGHOJI KUVERJI RAJE SHIRKE & (2) BAI NANDAGAVRI, widow of HIRALAL D. SARAIYA ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree for Sale and order made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1915, and the 31st day of August, 1916, respectively the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1916, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in the undivided half share of the abovenamed 1st defendant in all that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Hornby Road, and Raghunath Dadaji Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and also all the messuage tenement or dwelling house built over the land and building adjoining the said piece or land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetji Maneckji, but with the exception of two rooms on the 1st floor and one room situate between the 1st and the ground floor and forming part of the said Agiary premises which all piece or parcel of land is situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement five hundred square yards or thereabouts including the Agiary aforesaid and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52 New No. 442 Old Survey Nos. 662-671-695 and 699 and New No. 442, New Survey Nos 2/8888 and 2/8889 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2341 and Street Nos. 39, 41 and 43 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the propertty of Perozbai daughter of the late Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy First Baronet on or towards the East by the said Agiary premises of the late Cursetji Maneckji and partly by the house of the said Perozbai and on or towards the West partly by the said Hornby Road and partly by the Raghunath Dadaji Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the 2nd defendant abovenamed at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1916.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
5995

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions *beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith,* Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration *of the property and credits of* DHARSEY MORARJEE, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant. ...Deceased.

PRAGJEE DHARSEY and KAMNADAS DHARSEY, both of Bombay *Hindu Inhabitants, sons of the above*named deceased Dharsey Morarjee carrying on business as cloth merchants, *residing at Old Hanuman* Lane, off Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay. .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest *in the estate of the abovenamed deceased* are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of *Letters of Administration.*

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Kt., Chief Justice at *Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh* day of November in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our *Reign.*

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 27th day of Nov. 1916.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
6169 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAXMIBAI, widow of RAMACHANDRA VYANKATRAO MISAL, late of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant. ...Deceased.

SITABAI, widow of VYANKATRAO PANDURANG MISAL, of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Haines Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, the mother-in-law of the abovenamed deceased. ...Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 28th day of Nov. 1916

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL,
6162 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HORMASJI RATTANJI CONTRACTOR of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113 Esplanade Road within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with a pucca built well standing thereon containing by admeasurement 1891 square yards or thereabouts situate in the village of Kirol Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla together with trees, shrubs and plants etc., standing thereon and bounded by a wire fencing and which said piece of land forms a part of Survey No. 73, Plot No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East and North by the property of Gangji Nensey, on or towards the West by the Private Road and beyond that by the property of Bonanji Rustomji Contractor, on or towards the South by he Private Road and beyond that by the property of Ratanji Jivandas and which piece of land is now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated 1st December, 1916.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
6171 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Mr. MERWANJI MANCHERJI CHICHGAR, Mr. HOMI RATTONJI BHAYA and Mr. PIROJSHAW EDULJI CHICHGAR, carrying on business in Hundies and as Shroffs at Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, under the name, style and firm of RATTONJI MERWANJI CHICHGAR and Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the last Diwalee.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1916.

VACHHA & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Rattonjee Merwanjee Chichgur & Co.
6173

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRINCES AND NOBLE FAMILIES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND PEARLS Etc. (Made to order.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors for the party concerned and on account and risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction on Monday the 4th day of December 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dock Yard, Fort, the following ornaments such as,

2 Gold bracelets set with pearls and diamonds.
1 Gold necklace set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies.
1 Wristlet (set with diamonds) with gold *watch set with diamonds.*
1 Gold necklace set with saphires.
1 Gold watch guard set with emeralds.
2 sets gold vest-buttons (in 14 pes) set with emeralds.
1 Set gold shirt buttons and sleeve-links set with emeralds.
1 Gold watch guard set with rubies.
1 Set gold vest-buttons (in 7 pcs.) set with rubies.
1 Set gold shirt buttons and sleeve-links *set* with rubies.
1 Gold necklace set with turquoises.
1 Gold watch guard set with turquoises.
2 Sets gold vest-buttons (in 14 pcs.) set with turquoises.
1 Head ornament set with turquoises.
1 Gold watch guard set with pearls.
2 Sets vest-buttons (in 14 pcs) set with pearls.

A deposit of 25 p c will be required at the time of sale.

The above ornaments are on view at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th day of December 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16, *Apollo Street opposite the Government* Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2 p.m. (S.T.) and new designed furniture and sundry articles, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Furniture such as single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, new pattern corner cabinets, revolving book case, glassware, etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Kanji Thackersey, an insolvent and on account and risk of Chintumal Rikhabdas:—

4 bags of Jeera (Cumin seeds.)

AT 2 P.M.

1 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS, Co. Ltd., (IN LIQUIDATION).

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of January, 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the said Mills at De Lisle Road, Parel, the immoveable property of the said Mills including the fixed plant, engines, boilers, sprinklers, spinning machinery, electric installation and machinery, etc., together with the rights to the user of the trade marks and tickets of the said Company.

For further particulars list of machinery and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1916.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

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KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 2ND STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of December, 1916, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of Mr. Dinanath Damodar Kale, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 774 of 1915, (Rajaram Genuji Karpe v. Dinanath Damodar Kale and others) by Order dated 2nd August, 1915, pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the said Suit No. 774 of 1915 dated 12th February 1916.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 2nd Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 58 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3483, New No. 10246, Old Survey No. 3063, New Survey No. 3850 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 1161, Street No. 58-60 and bounded on the East by the property of Bhagwan Bhau, on the West by the property of Rajaram Khanduji, on the North by the said Kamatipura 2nd Street and on the South by the Sweeper's Passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the said Receiver at their Office in No. 13, Military Square Lane or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF RICH FURNITURE, JOST FAN, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd December, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 5, Medows Street, Fort, very rich household furniture including fancy satin leather and tapestry lined drawing room suites, almyrahs, writing and lady's tables, cane arm and armless office chairs, dressing tables, fancy dressing chest drawers, panel door book cases, leather lined sofas, and chairs, marble top centre and square tables, tiled teapoys, bookstands, easy and low chairs, wooden double cots, side-boards, office tables, office clocks, time-pieces, Queen Patent washing machines, card tables, wall brackets, etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman.
1 Jost fan.
By order of the concerned gentleman.
1 gramophone machine with 32 records.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

WEEK-END VISITORS

AND

ADMIRERS

OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE POLICY, OF SHOWING ONLY PICTURES SUITED TO THE TASTE OF THE

HIGH CLASS

AND

THE CULTURED.

ARE HEREBY ASSURED

THAT THEY CAN BE CONFIDENT OF THE PROGRAMME *FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING*

TO-DAY

BEING FULLY UP TO THE MARK

IS COMPOSED OF:

A COMIC

WHICH ACCORDING TO THE THEATRE POLICY

IS DEVOID OF ANY VULGARITY,

ONE ITALIAN HISTORIC-DRAMA

ONE AMERICAN SOCIETY-DRAMA

AND

UP-TO-DATE GAZETTE.

Prices Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box Seats Rs. 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.

TO-DAY AT 4

SPECIAL CINEMA

MATINEE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

GREAT WAR SALE,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

LOAD AND LADY WILLINGTON

THE FOLLOWING STRONG AND INTERESTING PROGRAMME WILL BE SUBMITTED.

"ROBINET'S WHITE DRESS."

"CHOPIN'S NOCTURNE"

PATHE GAZETTE.

"MUCHLY MARRIED"

"POTTS BUNGLES AGAIN"

"FOOL'S GOLD."

"HIS WOODEN LEG"

PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.'s TILL 1 p.m.

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AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p.m.

LAST 2 NIGHTS.

WILLATS AND POOLE

Vaudeville Specialities.

The story of

KUT,

An interesting

WAR MAP

showing the operations in Mesopotamia.

The Nordisk Co. presents

THE GREAT JEWELL ROBBERY

A sensational Drama in 3 acts.

The latest Keystone uproar:

FATTY'S PLUCKY PUP
FATTY'S PLUCKY PUP
FATTY'S PLUCKY PUP

one of the finest episodes ever screened showing the remarkable comedy powers of

FATTY'S PRIZE BULL TERRIER

PATHE'S GAZETTE

Special engagement of

WALT WRIGGS

The Yorkshire Raconteur in Dialect and Character Impersonations.

Popular Prices Rs. 3 to 4 annas.

Commencing December 11th,

The Greatest Film in History.

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

H. M. GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS.

TO-NIGHT

PALACE OF VARIETIES

10 P. M. EDWARDS THEATRE.
6-30 P. M. GAIETY THEATRE.
MISS GEORGIE DEVOE
Comedienne.
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
The Girl with a voice.
Dancer CHARLOTTA Dancer
Dancer.
Intercepted by CINEMA,

KARANI'S

UNIQUE COLLECTION OF
X'MAS NEW YEAR CARDS.
INDIAN VIEW CARDS
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It is now an acknowledged fact that British Film Manufacturers are holding their own against the best equipped Foreign houses, and in proof of this contention one has only to cite the enormous successes of "THE WOMAN WHO DID" and "THE VALLEY OF FEAR," each of which has proved its undoubted merit at the NEW ALEXANDRA. HERE'S ANOTHER ALL-BRITISH TRIUMPH:

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And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Dec. 1.

Rainfall of importance has again been confined to the extreme south, Pamban recording three inches. The unsettled conditions near Ceylon are less marked.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in the extreme south.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 30th Nov. 1916.

Mean of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.883	Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.0	„
Dew Point.....	72.3	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.737	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.4	„
Maximum temperature of Air	87.6	„
Minimum ....do.....do.....	76.1	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NNW,N,ENE,WNW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	160 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Dec.			Dec.		
Fri.	1	m 3 35	28 2	1	m 10 9	18 9
		5 54a	25 3		9 37a	18 5
Sat.	2	m 4 31	27 6	2	m 11 19	18 5
		5 12a	25 1		10 57a	19 7
Sun.	3	m 5 30	26 8	3	m 0 23a	17 10
		6 38a	25 5			
Mon.	4	m 6 32	26 2	4	m 0 31	20 3
		8 1a	26 1		1 19a	17 2
Tues.	5	m 7. 36	25 11	5	m 1 47	20 6
		9 2a	27 0		2 8a	16 7
Wed.	6	m 8 35	25 10	6	m 2 51	20 7
		9 53a	27 1		2 52a	16 1
Thur	7	m 9 23	25 9	7	m 3 45	20 3
		10 37a	28 4		3 33a	15 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
„ 1	(Friday)	„ 6h. 56m.	„ 6h. 0m.
„ 2	(Saturday)	„ 6h. 56m.	„ 6h. 1m.
„ 3	(Sunday)	„ 6h. 57m.	„ 6h. 1m.
„ 4	(Monday)	„ 6h. 57m.	„ 6h. 1m.
„ 5	(Tuesday)	„ 6h. 58m.	„ 6h. 1m
„ 6	(Wednesday)	„ 6h. 59m.	„ 6h. 1m.
„ 7	(Thursday)	„ 6h. 59m.	„ 6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1916 Dec.	2nd,	7h. 25.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	„ „	9th,	6h. 13.9m. p.m.
Last Quarter	„ „	17th,	11h. 36.4m. p.m.
New Moon	„ „	25th,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Friday, the 1st December, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has become normal; night temperature continues in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen but is still generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Indore and Deesa and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect except at Surat and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess except in the north-eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been confined to the extreme south. The unsettled conditions in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal are less marked. Weather is probably becoming slightly unsettled in north-west India.

A few showers may occur in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 1st of December 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th Nov.)	71.5	53.5	54	..	0	—1.56
Jask	75.6	55.8	28	..	0	—0.36
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	80.1	66.1	60	..	0	—0.36
Do. (30th Nov.)	80.2	66.5	60	..	0	—0.35
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.8	47.5	41	..	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi	72 0	4.3	55	..	0.01	—0.23
Lahore	75.5	37.3	89	..	0.02	—0.05
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	74.7	34.3	80	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	73.2	43.2	44	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	76.6	46.1	48	..	0	—0.07
Mainpuri	75.6	43.3	63	..	0.01	—0.14
Jhansi	75 8	45.3	74	..	0.78	0.67
Cawnpore	72.6	49.5	78	..	2.20	1.90
Allahabad	71.6	47.2	80	..	0.51	0.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.3	39.0	48	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	78.0	63.7	71	..	0	—0.03
Ajmer	75.8	42.2	71	..	0	—0.16
Jaipur	78.	42.5	46	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	78.8	51.0	56	..	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	71.8	54.2	42	..	0	—0.22
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.8	48.5	41	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	82.9	60.4	53	..	0	0
Veraval	81.3	59.8	43	..	0	—0.28
Rajkot	86.6	60.8	37	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	87.0	54.4	37	..	0	—0.49
Surat	90.7	61.3	60	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	88.8	55.8	47	..	0	—0.16
Deesa	87.7	43.9	32	..	0	—0.42
Neemuch	79.7	44.8	49	..	0	—0.42
Indore	82.7	54.2	76	..	0.86	0.55
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.5	50.7	77	..	2.76	2.33
Saugor	78.2	51.2	59	..	0.32	—0.58
Hoshangabad	81.9	55.8	73	..	1.42	0.99
Khandwa	85.0	62.4	84	..	1.06	0.67
Akola	87.6	66.5	76	..	2.42	1.99
Amraoti	87.0	63.5	67	..	0.45	—0.06
Nagpur	85.9	63.8	68	..	2.56	1.88
Chanda	86.6	67.8	79	..	0.63	—0.14
Raipur	85.2	60.2	67	..	2.36	1.94
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.6	74.4	73	..	0.72	0.34
Ratnagiri	91.1	74.2	64	..	7.25	6.80
Marmugao	83.3	72.7	86	..	3.98	3.04
Karwar	88.5	70.6	90	..	8.46	6.79
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.8	64.5	81	..	1.33	0.92
Ahmednagar	?	64.6	74	..	0.65	0.18
Poona	86.2	66.7	85	..	1.91	1.03
Sholapur	85.2	69.8	69	..	8.22	7.99
Bijapur	82.4	64.3	73	..	9.47	8.88
Belgaum	80.2	61.4	77	..	10.67	9.19
Aurangabad	84.6	58.3	75	..	0.58	0.11
Nizamabad(Indur).	85.9	67.7	81	..	1.34	0.74
Hyderabad	80.8	66.0	79	..	2.44	1.55
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.5	72.1	63	..	4.75	1.93
Calicut	86.6	72.7	82	..	5.10	0.27
Cochin	87.0	74.7	82	..	4.41	1.08
Colombo	84.7	71.7	95	1.51	8.04	—4.45
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.2	71.2	85	..	10.85	5.78
Bellary	86.3	63.7	75	..	2.17	0.19
Cuddapah	89.5	70.6	79	..	3.49	0.18
Madras	85.8	73.5	86	0.07	14.17	1.08
Bangalore	79.7	59.8	75	..	9.93	7.08
Coimbatore	84.5	68.4	76	..	5.30	2.11
Trichinopoly	89.1	72.1	76	..	1.39	—3.62
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 1st December 1916 was 30.112 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .014 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 1st.

Bombay Maru		Shinchara	Kobe, etc.
Pundit		Bullen	Argerhead
Hild		Jensen	Singapore via Mangalore

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Mangolia	for	London
„	Ataka Maru	for	Kobe, etc.

*To arrive.

Dec. 1.

S. S. Hild:—The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain G. Jensen, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Singapore via Mangalore, with a general cargo.

Friday, 1st December, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Dilwara	Walker		M. M. & Co
C. & R. Achillister	Gauthier		W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Elliawood	Neville		T. M. & Co
F. Bombay Maru	Shinchara		N. Y. K.
M. Firoz	Grey		T. M. & Co
N. Tella			T. M. & Co
O. Singaperean	Saunderson		J. M. & Co
P. Georg is	Perivolms	L. Dreyfus & Co	
Q. Zayani			H. S. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati		B. B. N. Co
Irrawadi		B. S. N. Co
Sabermati		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Indo Maru	Tashiro		N. M. K. Kaisha
2 Upada			M. M. & Co
4 Bandai Maru			M. M. Shirazi
5 Bellview			King King & Co
6 Palamcotta	Calgoy		M. M. & Co
7 Ataka Maru	Jabsen		T. M. & Co
8 Skule	Bandes	Ewart Latham & Co	
12 & 13 Pundit			T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Olympia		W. & A. G. & Co	
12 Marvadn	Farquherson	M. M. & Co	
H. D. D.			
Jehangir	Lewis		T. M. & Co
M. W. D. D.			
Bahrein			T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Moson	J. F. & Co
Diu	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Dovre	Sigulane	
Flor-de-Diu	Abo	M. M. & Co
Fultala	Dagge	M. M. & Co
Lenabia	Karibale	
Lola	Tensen	T. M. & Co
Montebello	Andrew	
Maur	Swan	F. F. Campbell & Co
Nursat	Thomson	H. & F. S. N. Co
Okhla	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Phratang	Nicol	M. M. Shirazi
Rooke	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Sarlar	Bruce	T. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielsen	T. M. & Co
Standard	Johannessen	H. S. Shirazee

EXPORTS.

Dec. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 160 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 5,946 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri; 2,660 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 9,680 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts. mussoor, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 400 cwts. seena leaves, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 130 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jiwandas and Co.

FOR SPAIN VIA MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 1,596 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Ceindia (s) 7,920 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 126 bundles iron hoop of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co.; 108 packages ends of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co.; 1,138 bundles staves, Spencer and Co.

FOR BARCELONA VIA MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 2,500 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

Ellahwood (s) 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 72 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 252 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 150 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 2 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, A. B. Kursondas and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Khyber (s) 500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khyber (s) 2 bales buffalo hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 50 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein; 120 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 100 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 1,960 cwts. kang, D. B. Khan and Co.; 325 cwts. buffalo horns, G. Suchidina; 325 cwts. buffalo horns, G. M. Rahimtoola; 500 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 6,663 cwts. ginjelly seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2,002 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Morwada (s) 14 cases opium, M. M. and Co.; 120 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 261 cwts. kang, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 349 cwts. sandalwood, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Tela (s) 4 pots rose oil, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Georgios (s) 13,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 33,000 cwts. ginjelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

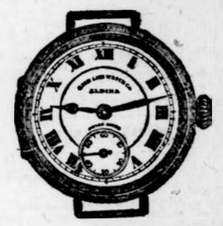
Indo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Indo Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST
OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.



Full Jewelled, Lever,
Sterling Silver Rs. 30.
Ditto with Radium Dial
Rs. 35.
Catalogue on application.

HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.

HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 30th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		600
" " Sales of East Indian		..
" " Imports	6,000 (yesterdays 30,000)	
Mid. Americans		.12.11+3
Egyptian F. G. F.		.20.65+40
New York 11 a.m. (As known in closing time.)	Liverpool at Closed	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Closed	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 29th.

Total Imports

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
November	11.91	
Nov.-Dec.	11.90	
Dec.-Jan.	11.90	
Jan.-Feb.	11.95	
Feb.-Mar.	12.02	
Mar.-Apl.	12.11	
Apl.-May	12.16	+20
May-June	12.21	
June-July	12.21	
July-Aug.	12.21	
Aug.-Sept.	11.85	
Sept.-Oct.	11.23	
Oct.-Nov.	11.11	
Nov.-Dec.	11.02	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.
(Delayed in transmission.)

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 30th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
November	11.97	-13
Nov.-Dec.	11.93	
Dec.-Jan.	12.09	Unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.	12.16	-1
Feb.-March	12.22	Unchgd.
March-April	12.31	+1
April-May	12.37	
May-June	12.35	+2
June-July	12.45	
July-Aug.	12.45	+3
Aug.-Sept.	12.14	
Sept.-Oct.	11.03	+5
Oct.-Nov.	11.45	
Nov.-Dec.	11.40	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 30th.

To-day's price.	
January	19.10—90
March	19.10—85
May	19.10—80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 30th

M.G. Bengal	Good	8.44	
" "	Fully Good	8.52	
" "	Fine	8.80	
" No. 1	Oomra Good	8.94	
" "	Fully Good	9.12	
" "	Fine	9.36	
" Broach	Good	11.09	+5
" "	Fully Good	11.27	
" "	Fine	11.45	
" Scinde	Good	8.34	
" "	Fully Good	8.42	
" "	Fine	8.70	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 29th.

As the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
19,27,000	were allotted to	Calcutta	
15,71,000	" "	to Bombay	42,36,000
4,38,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/8.

" Bombay

Min. Rate Received	Calcutta	8%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		

Rs.			Rs.
21,000	were allotted to	Calcutta	
41,000	" "	to Bombay	62,000
Nil.	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 3/32

" Bombay

Min Rate Received	Calcutta	8%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
3,33,000	were allotted to	Calcutta	
2,19,000	" "	to Bombay	7,02,000
1,50,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 3/32

" Bombay

Min. Rate Received	Calcutta	8%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. .. Rs. 2,66,30,00.
Amount to be allotted next week 30,00,00

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Nov. 29th.

SPECIAL TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 9,50,000 } @ 1-4 5/32.
" Bombay Rs. 19,00,000 }

DEFERRED TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 } @ 1-4 1/8
" Bombay " 15,00,000 }

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 29th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.10
Silver Commercial Bars	74½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small supplies firm. Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66 Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	57

K.H KABBUR & Co.
56, ESPLANADE ROAD—BOMBAY.
DEALERS IN
COLOURS and CHEMICALS
OF STANDARD QUALITY.
SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.
HEAD OFFICE: MANCHESTER. TEL. No. 3642. Tele. Address: "CHEMICOLOR"

Ex. On London at Paris Francs		27.80 Unchgd

London, Nov. 30th.

Bar Silver Spot		35 15/16

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 29th.

3½ % 1925—1928		83¼—½
4½ % 1925—1945		95½ Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 29th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Paid		82

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.		74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Baril Buyers.		

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian / Victorian / New South Wales	Afloat Paid	80

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—Nov.-Dec.		64/8

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Nov-Dec.		88
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.		85
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Nov.-Dec.		85
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. re-sellers		110
Tone of Linseed:—Quieter.		
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec.		89

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Gingelly.	Not offered.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Buyers	18-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£168¼
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£159
Copper Braziers	£186
Yellow Metal	17
Hard Spelter	48

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure December	3/3½
Plantation First Latex Crepe December	2/10½
Tone—Very firm.	

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Nov. 29th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	56/6
" " Mutton "	57/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Strong.	

BANK RATES.

		6
England	6	per cent, July 13, 1916
France	5	per cent, Aug. 29, 1914
Germany	5	per cent, Dec. 23, 1914
Russia	6	per cent, July 29, 1915
Italy	5	per cent, June 1, 1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent, July 1, 1914
Belgium	5	per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent, April 10, 1915
Sweden	5½	per cent, Jan. 5, 1914
Spain	4½	per cent, Oct. 28, 1915
India Bombay	8	per cent, Nov. 30, 1915
India Bengal (Calcutta)	8	per cent, Nov. 30, 1915
India Madras	7	per cent, Oct. 30, 1915

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Dec. 1st.

Description.	Delivery Jan 1917	Feb. Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach, Good M.G.	..	..	435/6	..
Broach, Fine M.G.	..	448	..	New
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	338	..	..	336/45
Bengal, Fine M.G.	348	..	..	350/60
Bengal, Superine M.G.	..	..	..	365/75
Rajputana, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	345/55
Kham. Akola Fine M.G.	408/9	..	..	405/15
Ellich/Amraoti, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	410/20
Dhamg./Pulgaon, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nagpore, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	425/35
Hinga./Wardha, Fine G.M.	..	..	..	..
Khandeish, Fine M.G.	389	..	..	390/00
Khandeish, F.G. M.G.	371	..	..	380/90
Khandwa Sanawad Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Jalna F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	360/10
Indore, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
SawGinned Dharwar Good	..	..	..	405/15
Coompta, Good M.G.	..	..	..	435/45
Westerns, Good M.G.	..	..	..	415/25
Westerns, Good M.G.	..	..	..	400/10

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 1st December, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	363	352	341	..1/25th Jan.1917
Bengals (M.G.)	365	353	341	.Ready New Crop
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	367	355	343	.Ready New Crop
	366	353	341	..1/20th Jan. 1917
	..	398	383	.Ready New Crop
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	390	355	..1/25th Jan.1917
	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M. G.) G.S.	..	..	398	.Ready New Crop
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	418	.Ready new Crop
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	413	393	.Ready New Crop
	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg.	..	415	400	.Ready New Crop
Karanja (M.G.)	..	408	393	..1/25th Jan.1917
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G.)	..	417	402	..Ready new crop
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	410	395	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	420	405	..Ready new crop
	..	413	3-8	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	423	408	..Ready new crop
	..	416	401	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Nagpore	..	426	411	..Ready new crop
Nampli (M.G.)	..	419	404	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Wardha Hinghat (M.G.)	..	428	413	..Ready new crop
	..	422	407	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	..	450	..	.. 1/25th Mar 17
	..	..	..	438½ 1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	410	395	..Ready new crop
	..	395	380	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	418 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	425 April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	423 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	410 April/May
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	435 Ready old crop
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	425 April/May
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	442 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	445 April/May

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 1st—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 12 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 12 0
" Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 4 0	7 10 0
" Brown Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 10 0	11 1 0
" Brown Thin	10 6 0	10 12 0
Teoliseed, White 85-15	47 8 0	9 15 0
" Gajar 75-25	45 8 0	9 9 0
" Black	39 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	44 0 0	9 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	44 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 5 0
Jowa	31 0 0	4 10 0
Arandia	38 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
V heat April-May	6 11 0	

Teaseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	9 15 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 9 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 0 0	

PIECE-GOODS.

The tone of the Cloth Market has been very firm during the past week. Rupee rates shew substantial improvement all round and there is hardly any standard cloth that has not advanced in value. Speculative purchases have been immediate cause of this high level of prices. The firm position of the Manchester Market has also helped a good deal to strengthen the condition of the local market. If the demand for consumption had been on a fair scale, there would have been no apprehension, but the present situation is replete with difficulties and doubtful as to the results that will accrue, should anything unforeseen happen in the near future. The fact is that trading has become very risky, and the sales that are being made are transferred from one buyer to another several times and amongst these buyers are to be found servants of dealers as well as petty traders, and it is left to be seen how matters will be adjusted when pressure is brought upon them to take delivery in adverse times. The goods that are being sold remain mostly in the godowns of original sellers, and in only a few instances these move off to the godowns of buyers only to be stored up there till actual consumption is met with. In a rising market one does not give thought to the consequences that would happen should the market take a turn contrary to the general expectations. Some well-known importing firms do not encourage fresh purchases for forward delivery at the present level of quotations, but there are a few others who are pressing dealers to buy their goods at these high rates even for very distant deliveries. Some bold buyers are always to be found ready to make purchases on the basis of the exceptionally high values now ruling in the bazaar for such cloths, but experience has shewn that when a decline of two pence is quoted from Manchester the corresponding effect on values here is a drop of eight to ten annas per piece. The present level of cotton values is an artificial one and attributable to speculative enterprise caused by the world's big consumption during war time and the tenacity with which interested parties have circulated reports of the smallness of the crop. Whatever the price of cotton may be there will always be a certain demand, but it is indisputable that the dearness of a commodity must bring about cautious buying and only for absolutely imperative requirements. Cotton growing must have been so remunerative that it augurs well for an unprecedented acreage being placed under cotton in all countries next spring, which will no doubt have a depressing effect upon the market in the future.

GREYS.

There is a better feeling in grey cloths The demand from Madras and Madura continues on a fair scale and sales have been made at high prices for these outlets. Heavy Grey shirtings have at last realised good values and are gradually going into consumption. There is no inquiry, however, from any other consuming centres. Speculative purchases are still being made by dealers in the market, and the sellers have succeeded in establishing substantial advances in several standard qualities. "Fari" Shirtings have appreciated in values by eight annas per piece, and similar cloths of other firms have also advanced in sympathy. The replacing cost is, however, two rupees per piece higher. There is a scarcity of "Imitation 8 lbs" Shirtings. 44in. by 38½yds. shirtings shew a further improvement of eight annas per piece owing to light stocks. 41in. by 37/37½yds Red End Shirtings have been selling at an advance of one rupee per piece. Dewhurst's Shirtings have realised good values owing to fair demand and rates have been put up Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-8 per piece. The prices of Grey Jacconets have touched record figures through speculation, the actual demand for consumption being restricted. Stocks of No. 18 Grey Jacconets in 45 inches are light and shipments to arrive are expected to be small. Pepperell Drills have also reached a very high price, the further advance during the week being over one rupee per piece.

Local Mill cloths are in better demand and prices have improved. The "Spring" Mills are reported to have sold 3,000 bales of Grey Sheetings and Shirtings at Re. 1-0-6 and Rs. 1-1-0 per lb. respectively. This quantity also includes Dhooties.

WHITES.

In White goods, all standard cloths have attracted a good deal of attention from new buyers and speculators. Some Local Mill Agents have bought 58in. by 20yds. Red End Mulls in well-known numbers upto Rs. 6-3 per piece and the price new ruling in the market is Rs. 6-4. Graham's 88/8888 Nainsooks have been bought by a large dealer in the bazaar at Rs. 4-4. This dealer has been collecting all sorts of standard goods and is said to have made handsome profits on the transactions. Nainsooks Nos. 61/81 shew an improvement of four annas per piece owing to brisk inquiry. Tape bordered Nainsooks have advanced by six annas per piece. 34in. by 18yds. Nainsooks have been sold at a further increase of two annas per piece. The price of White Mulls No. 615 has gone up to Rs. 6 and similar cloths of other firms are also selling at high prices. 39in. by 20yds. Fine White Mulls have firmed up by six annas. Some scarcity is felt in 26/27in. by 18yds. Green End Mulls, and the small stocks in dealers' hands fetch good values. Some fresh business is said to have been placed for July delivery in a well known make. An improvement of twelve annas per piece has been established in 33in. by 40yds. White Shirtings and several lots have changed hands in the bazaar. Liepman's 1,500 shirtings have touched a very high price through speculation. An old stock of 87 cases of Wide Width Mulls has changed hands in the bazaar at a net profit of Re. 1-4 per piece to the seller, it being arranged that interest accrued on the goods as well as the warehouse rent to be borne by the buyer. The seller having enough patience has obtained a profit of over sixteen thousand rupees at one stroke by the turn of the market. The buyer of this lot is also expected to make profit on this transaction as there is still room for improvement in this style.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Fari" No. 2000	39×37¼/8	..	9 0 0
" " 100000	45×37¼/8	..	10 0 0
Fleming's No. 1905 ..	48×38	..	10 4 0
Ritchie's No. 1566 ..	38×37/37½	..	..
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38½	..	9 8 0
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5	39×38½	..	12 0 0
" "BBB" ..	38×38½	..	13 0 0
Grey Jacconets—			
Ralli's No. 18 ..	45×22	..	6 0 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon" ..	29×40	..	18 14 0
Ralli's 'Musjid,' No. 425	26×40	..	12 0 0
White Shirtings—			
Liepman's No. 1500 ..	32×42	..	17 0 0
H. B.T. C. 40000" ..	36×40	..	17 0 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090 .	27×18	..	4 0 0
" No. 39620 T. B..	38×32	..	5 0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888.	28×18	..	4 5 0
" 50000 ..	34×18	..	4 13 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	5 4 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520	26×18	..	3 13 0
White Mulls—			
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600 ..	41", 46", 51"×19		6 6 0
" No. 6000 ..	56×19	..	7 2 0
" " 88 ..	58×20	..	6 4 0
" " 818 ..	39×20	..	6 8 0
Ritchie's No 975 ..	50×18	..	5 12 0
" " 66999 ..	40×18	..	4 4 0
" " 1260 ..	27×18	..	3 4 0
Fleming's No. 8080 ..	"	..	3 2 0

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market has firmed up during the past week in sympathy with the strong position of the suppliers on the other side. Rupee rates shew an improvement of one anna per lb., although the actual demand is restricted. Coloured yarns are in better request and fair sales have been made. Mercerised Wraps have considerably appreciated in value. The strong position of spinners is well maintained and prices are based on the condition of producers' order books rather than on the cost of the raw material. The best of 20's. yarns of local mills have been sold at 12½ as. per lb. Japanese Yarns also fetch good values and dealers are making profits on cheap purchases. Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

WATER TWIST GREY—		Rs. a. p
30s. "Queen" Ticket ..	Per lb	1 3 0
30s. Ordinary qualities ..	"	1 2 0
40s. "Cat's Head" Ticket ..	"	1 4 0
40s. Ordinary qualities ..	"	1 3 0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

The Cotton Mill shares opened firm and prices continued to be upward, but before close the rates tailed off a little.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood almost unchanged.

Cement and Manganese shares ruled remarkably steady.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 535.

Fazulbhai stood at Rs. 662½. Standards at Rs. 1,485, Madhavji at Rs. 1,595 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,725.

Currimbhai after touching Rs. 340 closed at Rs. 332½.

Crescent were placed between Rs. 212½ to Rs. 220. Indore Malwas closed at Rs. 415 and Indian Bleachings at Rs. 272½.

Simplex touched Rs. 650 but before close dropped to Rs. 620.

Bombay Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 1,080.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 350.

Bank of Bombay shares stood in demand at Rs. 1,545.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 567½ and Central Provinces at Rs. 107.

Shivrajpoors stood unchanged at Rs. 59 and Central India Minings at Rs. 57.

Bundi Cement were placed at Rs. 24½ for cash.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood in the vicinity of Rs. 325. Deferred stood at Rs. 1,235.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes was quoted at about 75½.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 86.

SUGAR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, December 1.

We have to report a great depression in our market which ruled quieter throughout the week with heavy arrivals, small demand and continued easier advices from Calcutta and Karachi also with quiet news from Home and Java and prices both for ready and forward have been reduced by 4 to 6 annas per cwt. all round. There was great pressure to sell by speculators and weak holders and ready sugar was sold from 26s. to 25s. 4d. and November-December from 26s. 9d. to 26s. 2d. F. B. H. Since yesterday the feeling is rather steadier and prices show signs of improvements. Home markets are rather easier in absence of freight and the nominal quotation for Whites Jan-Feb is 27s. 6d. F. B. H. A. native firm is reported to have sold a fair quantity of New Crop White at 24s. 10d. F. B. H. for July-September shipment. Reports from Mauritius are also lower and planters are willing to meet the market but so far no business has been done.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 21-4-0 equal to 25s. 6d. F. B. H. stocks 270,000 bags.

16/18 Rs. 19-0-0 equal to 22s. 8d. F. B H stocks 60,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 20-8-0 equal to 24s. 2d. F. B. H. stocks 32,000 bags

Arrivals:—

S. S. Pundit with 46,000 bags Java Sugar.

S. S. Hataka Maru with 33,000 bags Java Sugar.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every sensible and fair-minded Indian must agree with your correspondent "Congresswala No. 2" that "the Railway Board is the greatest obstacle in the path of those who are contending for the State management of all the Indian railways." If the Indian leaders and the Indian press desire to achieve success against the concerted opposition of the extremely selfish Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Anglo-Indian press to the introduction of State management, they must view with suspicion every utterance of the Board. If this caution is borne in mind, and the circular letter addressed by the Board to the Chambers of Commerce in July last is examined critically it will be seen that the letter is strongly prejudiced in favour of the railway companies.

In support of this statement I beg to quote the following paragraph from the excellent article in the "Indian Social Reformer" of last week:—

It is well-known that the objects of an enquiry can be completely thwarted if those who have to frame the issues are not overanxious to see any change made in the system to which they are accustomed. The note or memorandum which the Railway Board have drawn up for the enlightenment of the public bodies whose opinions have been invited, is an excellent illustration of this truth. *There is much ostentation of impartiality, but little of the real thing in the Railway Board's note* setting forth side by side the arguments for and against the State management of Indian railways. Throughout this precious note, there is not the slightest indication of the fact that there is no country in the world, except India, where the system prevails of the State owning railways without managing them. The question always is State ownership and State management, unlike in India where it has assumed the anomalous form of State ownership and Company management.

The Railway Board in their note suggest that it is a definite disadvantage of a State system that its working is liable to be affected in many ways by political influence, and that experience shows that the consequences may be very serious. The Board, we are sure, do not refer to the experience of the State-managed railways in India. To talk of the dangers of political influence in India, as if it were the United States or Great Britain where the representatives in Congress and Parliament are able to bring pressure to bear on the Ministers, is *not straightforward*. When the Railway Board felt itself free to speak of the Government of India's policy being defected by political influence, it might as well have given some thought to the possibility of such a consequence happening through the pressure of vested interests. Then, *again, the Railway Board betrays its own predisposition in another context*. It represents advocates of State management as holding that "railways should be administred as part of the machinery for the general development of a country *whether this is remunerative from the point of the railway account or not.* The italics are ours. Surely, this is not a fair statement. On the contrary, it is the conviction of those who advocate State management, that railways will be more remunerative, and in a larger sense, under State than under private management. Can the Railway Board claim that, even under Company manageemnt, every part of the expenditure is equally remunerative? Is it not the fact that first and second class passengers are not remunerative, and it is the neglected third class passengers that pay for themselves as well as those who travel in the higher classes? So also a nation's expenditure should be taken as a whole.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICIA.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	18%	305
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	336
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July.	9%	74
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	15,45
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,640
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	7%	82
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,275
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	5%	23
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 35	50	..	6%	33
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil.	22
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd £4	£10	March	5%	67
Mercantile Bank ..				
£ 12½ A ..	25	..	10%	£23
12½ B ..	25	..	10%	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	£80
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	40	1,015
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manfg. ..	500	Nil.	..	275
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	20	875
Bombay United ..	250	..	28	810
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	15	335
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	90	2,340 X. D.
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	437½ X. D.
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	360
Colaba Land& Mill ..	700	..	55	1,340
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 50	420
Crescent	100	April.	"	215
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	325
David	250	do.	15	535
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	10	200
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	20	550
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	25	665
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	40	1,350
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	260
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	15	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	80 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	600
Hyderabad ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,500
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	12½	275
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	325
Indo-China Mfg., ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	860
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	15	415
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	3-5
Kasturchand ..	1,000	do.	25	1,045
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,425
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	45	1,760
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	710
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,375
MadhowjDharamsi ..	500	April	50	1,562½
Mauras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,700
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	50	1,630
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	80	2,680
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	530 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	180
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	960
Pearl	250	..	15	475
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	8	200
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	1874
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	575
Sasson Silk ..	500	April	Nil.	270
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	5,400
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	Rs. 50	..	..	61
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	620
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	40	1,485
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	75
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	280
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60	1,725
Tata Mill .. { O. / P.	500	400	..	650
	50	400	5%	370
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,500
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O. / P.	500	..	Nil.	400
	500	..	7%	630
Western India ..	1,000	..	25	375 X. D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept.	8%	310

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	119
Amritsar Patti Rly. ..	100	do.	9%	138
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	8%	630
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	107
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	do.	4½%	100
Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June	4%	99

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

MARWARIS' STORY DISBELIEVED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaton.)

BAI RATANBAI WIDOW, Appellant v. SHA DHARUP SHERAJI & Co., A FIRM, Respondents.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman. The suit was filed by the plaintiffs, two Marwaris resident in Bombay, to recover from the widow of one Ramdas the sum of Rs. 5,000 with interest thereon at 1 per cent. per mensem upon a promissory note, dated the 25th of October, 1916, alleged to be signed by Ramdas. Ramdas died on the 26th of November. The first intimation given to the defendant of the claim was an attorney's letter of the 4th of January. No record of the transaction said to be represented by the pro-note being found in the books of the deceased, his attorneys applied for inspection of the note on the 7th of January. The note however was not forthcoming and was said to have been lost. At the time of the defendant's letter of the demand the plaint had already been prepared. It was declared on the 8th January in the form of a summary suit. The defendant obtained leave to defend, she being the executrix of the will of her husband. Probate had been obtained of his will and it appeared that the estate had been sworn to be of a value of Rs. 2,50,000. The plaintiffs according to their own statement were carrying on a small business and their capital did not exceed Rs. 25,000 and it was part of their case that they were unable to advance Rs 10,000 which was required by Ramdas but offered to advance Rs. 5,000. That Rs. 5,000 was however not in their possession at the time of the agreement to advance and was borrowed the day before the pro-note was alleged to have been signed from another Marwari who had no place of business in Bombay and who at the date of hearing had left Bombay and whose whereabouts were said to be not known. It was however alleged that this absent Marwari advanced to the plaintiffs at 6 per cent. per annum a sum of Rs. 4,600 in cash of which Rs. 4,000 were represented by four currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each. There was no doubt that a pro-note was taken by the plaintiff Ramji to his attorney's office and upon that document the plaint was prepared, and annexed to the plaint was a translation of the document which had been produced by Ramji. Ramji however took it away two days after he had brought it and when asked by his attorney to produce it again because the defendant's attorneys wished to inspect it he stated to Mr. Dubash, his attorney, on the 10th of January that he had lost it that day. According to his case he had it in his pocket that morning and had gone with it to his attorney's firm. But he did not then produce it to Billimoria, the clerk, who had prepared the plaint and the translation. When however he saw Mr. Dubash later in the day the pro-note was not forthcoming and it was suggested that it was stolen from him in the eating-house where he had gone to take his mid-day meal.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Beaman decreed the plaintiffs' claim with costs. Against this decision the defendant appealed.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship Sir Basil Scott, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, after setting out the facts observed that the loss of a valuable security in the form of a negotiable instrument for Rs. 5,000 would have led to information being lodged with the police and that advertisements would have appeared in the papers. The plaintiff, however, took no steps of that kind, the case therefore, started with a claim upon a pro-note which was not forthcoming against a dead man, whose denial was impossible for a sum alleged to have been lent, which was said to have been borrowed from a third party the day before the loan though the third party is not forthcoming to corroborate the story of the loan, a loan alleged to have been made principally in notes of Rs. 1,000 each though the particulars of the note were not forthcoming. It was manifest under these circumstances and was recognised by the learned Judge in the trial Court that the plaintiff started with a strong presumption against the truth of his story. The learned Judge however believed the plaintiff's story and he stated that he had been chiefly influenced to this conclusion by the corroboration afforded by the evidence of one Vasantrao and a certain post card of the 14th of December and the telegram sent in answer to that post card.

WEAKNESS OF VASANTRAO'S EVIDENCE.

The learned Judge said that he was impressed by the evidence of Vasantrao because of the manner in which he had survived a very exhaustive and skilful cross-examination. Unfortunately the notes of the evidence taken by the learned Judge did not point to an exhaustive cross-examination of Vasantrao though they did record an exhaustive and effective cross-examination of the plaintiff Ramji. The principal points upon which Vasantrao was cross-examined in neither case at great length were the appearance and dress of the deceased Ramdas and the materials for making Ramdas's signature at the time on the pro-note. The learned Judge did not consider as stated in his judgment that the appearance and dress of Ramdas was a point upon which the Court could come to any useful conclusion and he did not mention anywhere in his judgment the rather surprising story of the Marwari going to the house of a well-to-do Hindu and taking with him his own pen and ink because forsooth he did not like the use of the blue-black ink by the borrower. The recorded evidence of Vasantrao therefore was not calculated to impress the Court of Appeal in the plaintiff's favour as it did the learned Judge of the trial Court. Vasantrao was a man who earned a precarious livelihood as a broker and he had no place of business; Although as the plaintiff admitted Vasantrao had had several other transactions with the plaintiffs; this was the only transaction he ever had with Ramdas. There was no record in any book of Vasantrao for he kept no account books of any brokerage earned in this transaction. He said however that he received Rs. 150 as brokerage apparently from Ramji at the high rate of 3 per cent.

POST CARD AND TELEGRAM.

With regard to the post card and telegram it was suggested for the defence that they were quite consistent with a fraudulent scheme on the part of the plaintiffs to impose a false claim upon the defendants for the following reasons. It was established that Ramdas had borrowed money from a Marwari firm of Kumajee in January and April of 1915 and having been sued in respect of those loans had paid the decrees passed in September and October of the same year without any delay. The plaintiff Ramji had been told by Kumajee of these loans and that Ramdas had repaid a part and would shortly repay the whole. Virajee and Co. had also told the plaintiff that Ramdas was solvent. The defendant's counsel therefore suggested that Ramdas was tempting game to the plaintiff's firm. It would, however, be useless to put forward in the life-time of Ramdas a pro-note not really executed by him as the forgery could easily be proved and Ramdas's denial would be forthcoming. If however, after Ramdas's death the claim were made in respect of a reasonable sum and only for a moderate rate of interest it might be hoped that Ramdas's representative would pay without resistance provided proof of Ramdas's handwriting could be avoided and investigation as to the source of funds alleged to have been lent could be escaped. It was suggested then that very soon after Ramdas's death became known to the plaintiffs they decided to put forward a moderate claim at a moderate rate of interest. It was however necessary to make evidence of the existence of the claim before the death of Ramdas. Accordingly the principal partner went to Marwar. The remaining partner wrote to him stating the existence of the claim for Rs. 5,000 and a demand for repayment a month later and emphasised the ignorance of the addressee of the fact that Ramdas had died two days before the departure for Marwar.

IGNORANCE OF RAMDAS'S DEATH.

It is to be noted that Ramdas died on the 24th November, a clear month from the date of the note would expire on the 26th of November. Yet Ramji says that when he left Bombay on the 25th of November he took the other plaintiff to Ramdas's house, told him it was the house in which lived the man to whom the loan was made and that the loan should be demanded after a month, for the agreement was that it should be repaid in a month. If this was true Ramji should have demanded then and there. Hazarimal said that he went to demand the money according to Ramji's instructions and being told by Sitaram (though Sitaram denied it) that Ramdas was dead, went to his house and wrote the post card of the 14th of December. The emphasis on the fact of the ignorance of the addressee as to the death of Ramdas before his departure was the most striking feature of the post card, and the reason given for the writing of the post card was that the writer was unable to make a claim himself and was very anxious for instructions from his absent partner, though it was the plaintiff's case that before Ramji's departure he had instructed Hazarimal to make the demand. The absent one then with an extravagance not usual in Marwaris of his type telegraphed to the writer of the post card again emphasising his ignorance of the death of Ramdas. The telegram ran, "if Ramdas is dead I come; you give notice Rs. 5,000 and interest." It was stated by the Bombay partner that the absent one should return at once. He did not however come immediately. The defendant's counsel suggested that the object of the post card was to make evidence in the shape of an approximately contemporaneous record of the existence of the claim prior to the death of Ramdas and of a decision as to the necessity for at once taking steps to recover the money outstanding. It appeared to his Lordship that this theory was more consistent with the language of the post card and the telegram and the plaintiff's evidence than the counter-theory of the plaintiff's good faith. For if Ramdas had really executed a pro-note in favour of the plaintiffs the partner remaining in Bombay could have had no difficulty or doubt as to the course to be followed.

The defendant's case was supported to a certain extent by the evidence of Mehta Sitaram and the books of Ramdas.

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM HELD TO BE FALSE.

His Lordship then considered the evidence on this point and came to the conclusion that there was good reason for holding the plaintiff's claim to be false. His Lordship reversed the decree and dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Mirza for the appellant.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Moos for the respondents.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MORELAND ROAD MURDER.

ACQUITTAL OF ACCUSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Kemp and a Special Jury.)

EMPEROR v. MAHOMED BAKER ABDUL RAHIMAN.

The trial of the accused on the charge of committing the murder of Gulam Husein Nabi on the 22nd of October at about 9-30 p.m., on the *otla* of a tea-shop at Moreland Road, Byculla, by stabling him with a knife, was concluded on Friday. Mr. D. B. Binning with Mr. V. K. Thurandhar appeared for the Crown Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. Hatim Tyabjee defended the accused.

The facts alleged by the prosecution appeared in our issue of Friday.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was made by the accused:—

Two years ago I became lame as my right leg is completely paralysed. I cannot move without the help of a stick and in consequence I had to give up working as a mill hand. My wife Fatmabai was with me for two months after my becoming lame. I asked her to go to work but she did not like the idea of having to work. She had ornaments with her given to her by me at the time of her marriage, and valued at or about 300 rupees. I used to ask her to sell the ornaments as the need arose and maintain me until I had fully recuperated. She would not do this and left me one day about two years from now and took away the ornaments with her. I then went to live with my brother, who besides his own family has to maintain me as best as he can. In order to help him, I began to make bidis (indeginous cigarettes) which brought me about four annas a day.

At the time my wife used to live with me, we used to live just by ourselves. I was very fond of my wife and it gave me a great shock when she refused to help me after my unfortunate disablement. It is not true that my mother and sister accused her of theft. Only after she left, I made a complant to the Police in a moment of indignation. I did not prosecute her.

"A FAITHLESS WOMAN."

I never worried about her after this complaint. Up to the present day, I have given her up as lost. She is a faithless woman. I never went to the deceased Gulam Nabi's house. I never tried to bring my wife back. The deceased had never spoken to me about his sister. I bore no grudge to him. According to the custom six weeks before the death of Gulam Nabi, the Sirdar of my Jamat, Sirdar Mohomed Yusuf, spoke to me about the divorce. I agreed to give her a divorce if she returned my ornaments to me. The Sirdar promised to communicate this to the other side. I heard nothing more about it until the day of Gulam Nabi's death. On that afternoon the deceased had come to the buffalo stables in Mohamedan Street and threatened me with violence if I did not divorce my wife, that is his sister. I treated this threat with the contempt it deserved. I told him what I told the Sirdar, that I would divorce her if she returned the ornaments. He then left me.

On the same evening I was sitting again at this stable when about 9-30 o'clock I heard somebody shout something which I do not remember. My curiosity took me to the place where the deceased was stabbed. I saw Abdulla Vazir there. I also saw Kalya Nazir there. Abdulla Vazir then accused me of the murder of the deceased and the policeman came and arrested me on being asked by Abdulla Vazir. The witness Abdul Satar, who was sitting with me at the bucalo stable, followed me up a minute later.

I was then under arrest. I was not drunk. I did not shout that I had stabbed the deceased. I made no statements to the Police except those that I am making here.

On the morning of the inquest I had myself been represented by a lawyer. I have all along denied the charge against me. The knife in the case does not belong to me I do not know the witnesses Gaffoor and Mohamed.

PLEA OF ALIBI.

I was not at the spot where the murder took place just at the moment of its occurrence; therefore I am unable to say who murdered the deceased. I came only a fraction of a minute later. I came by Moreland Road.

Subsequently I learnt that one Kalya Nazir had disappeared from Bombay from the night of the murder and I have instructed my Counsel accordingly. I know that there was enemity between Kalya Nazir and the deceased over a woman called Radha. Radha was formerly in the keeping of Kalya but about 8 months before Gulam Nabi's death she had become his mistress. The deceased had many enemies as he was a man of damaged character.

I am wearing the same clothes still as on the night I was arrested. I have no blood stains about me.

As it is I have to drag a miserable existence. I cannot afford to be the enemy of any man much less the assailant. I am innocent and pray that I may be acquitted.

The defence was that the accused did not commit the murder; but Kalya Nazir or some one else did it.

The Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" by 8 to 1.

His Lordship: Prisoner in the dock you have been found not guilty of the charge of murder. You must consider yourself fortunate. You are discharged.

The meeting of representatives of Hindu cricket clubs in Bombay will be held in the Radiant Club Ambulance Classes, Girgaum, on Sunday at 9-30 a.m., and not 9.30 p.m. as previously announced.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF DECEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

286-14—Manecklal and Co. Bai Sakubai v Ganpat Kashinath Mankar, Mehta D and L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1107-16.—Ard H D & Co., Parashram Pandoorang Mahtre v. Karsondas Premji, Little & Co.

772-15—Captain & V. Sadick Haji Allarakhia v. Gool Mahomed Haji Allarakhia, & ors, Mulla & M.

576-16—S A Tyabji, Abdul Rahman bin Abdulla & ors v. Lakhshman Yenkoji & anr, Judah & S.

567-15—Madh K and Ch. Jamkurtelon, widow v Haji Essa Hali Abdul Shakhoor, Purmanand and Co.

751-07.—Ragh N & Co., Shaik Assunmal and ors v S A Kalathavnor & anr, Bhai K & G, Madh K & Ch.

401-15.—In person, Anandrao Narayenrao v. Naginlal Maganlal Parekh & anr, Mehta D & L.

1031-13.—In person, Govindchand Gulabchand, a firm v. Ganesh Vishnu Hasabnis & ors, Mansuklal & Co., D J Mantri.

740-14.—Madh K & Ch, Ishwardas Lakhmidas, & anr v. Badriprasad Tikaram, & ors, Bhim & Co., Ard H D & Co., Daph F & D, Part heard, 17-7-0.

1061-15.—Nanu H & Co., Gopikabai, widow v. Sakharam Mahadeo Khedekar, & ors, Jam R & D, Ragh N & Co.

1323-15.—Shroff D & D, Bai Saraswati v. Mulji Bhimji & anr.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A. (ATTORNEYS.)

690-14—Mulla and Mulla, Jivandas Jetha v Jeram Naranji,, 13-11-16.

In Re Partition and Corespondence and Re Costs of Messrs Sabnis and Goregaumkar, Sabnis and Gore, Keshowrao Narayan Mantri client v Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaumkar, applicants, 20-11-16.

1187-15—Purnanand and Co, The National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd v Narbadashanker Harjiwan, 23-11-16.

642-14—Madhowji K and Ch, Tulsidas Nursey v Nathoo Nanji, 23-11-16.

136-16—M B Chothia, Raghunathdas Gopaldas v Shivram Saifanna, 24-11-16.

M J 781-16—Shamrao M and H, Ferdinand Edgar Rennison v Myrtle Ruth Remison, Mirza and M, 21-11-16.

O S 1067-16—N C Dalal, Bai Kulsambai v Nazeralli Samsudin and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Part heard, 4-11-16.

LIST B. (COUNSEL.)

183-16—Patell and Ezekiel, Khensabai widow and anr v Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt and ors, Payne and Co. 28-11-16.

O S 1210-16—Smetham B and Co, Basil Norman Lang v Girdhar Kalidas and ors, Smetham B and Co, 10-11-16, Madh K and Ch, Little and Co.

O S 1244-16—Dikshit D and Pur, Morarji Vassanji v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little and Co, 18-11-16.

FOR DISMISSAL (IN COURT.)

1000-16—Littie and Co, Harold John Sykes and anr v Rao Bahadur D Laxminarayen and anr, Crawford B and Co., against 1st defendant only.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

214-15.—Madh K & Ch, Khetsey Bhanji and anr v. Tokersey Dewji, Motichand & D.

SHORT CAUSES

738-16.—Surajmal & Co., Bai Lalabai v. Keshowji Kuverji, Pocha & Co., Part heard, 16-11-16.

1070-16—Shamrao M and H Vithaldas Narandas Kothare and anr v Paranjpe Athley and Co a firm and anr, Pandia and Co.

1101-16—Motichand and D, Mokamchand Mulchand and ors v Pitamberdas Mohanlal and ors, Jehangir G and B.

LONG CAUSES,

813-14.—Khunderao L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Anandibai, widow and anr, Raghavaya N & Co., Part Heard, 15-7-15.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

473-15—Dubash and Co, Premji Kheraj a firm v Nanchand Valji, Raghavayya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm & anr v. Devidas Foolchand & Co., a firm Sham M & H.

1102-15—Captain and V, Bai Passi widow v Amratlal Baldeodas and anr, Soondardas and Co.

391-14—Daphtary F and D, Peter Manoel Rodriques and ors v Perozshaw Jamsetji Joshi and anr, Wadia G and Co.

HIGH COURT VAKILS VICTIMISED.

AN AMUSING CASE OF CHEATING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Before Mr. P. Narayanan Menon, Presidency Magistrate, an amusing case of cheating is at present pending. The accused is a Brahmin and he is alleged to have successfully swindled three High Court vakils of Madras, calling himself a zamindar of Arambakam.

The accused in the first instance went to Mr. K. Madhavan Nair at Egmore. Asked his business, the accused said that he was in need of a lawyer for a case at Chyyur. Mr. Madhavan Nair expressed willingness to take up the case and fees were settled. The accused had no money and said that his dewan was coming behind in a motor car and fees would be paid when he arrived. In the meanwhile the accused said he would go for breakfast to a neighbouring restaurant and asked for the loan of an umbrella. The vakil readily produced a stylish umbrella and with this the accused disappeared and nothing further of him or of his case was heard by the vakil.

A few days later the accused called on Mr. K. U. Shama Rao, High Court Vakil, and said he wanted to brief him in an important case. Mr. Shama Rao played the host to accused, who stayed with him for two days, and when asked for fees suddenly disappeared taking away a valuable cloth.

Yet a third vakil was victimised by the accused and this was Mr. Ambrasankara Iyer of Peddunaick Pett, George Town. Mr. Ambrasankara Iyer went the length of giving a feast in honour of the accused who he believed to be a real zamindar in need of a standing counsel. The accused called on Mr. Gurisami Chetty, but failed to impose on him.

At a meeting of the Home Rule League of Surat held on the 26th ultimo, resolutions were passed congratulating Mr. B. G. Tilak on his recent victory in the High Court, protesting against the application of the Defence of India Act by the Central Provinces Government to Mrs. Besant, appreciating the patriotism of Sir Rabindranath Tagore in refusing to visit Canadian cities, and supporting the resolution passed by the Surat Municipality for cancelling the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner in Surat.

At a general meeting of the Kashmere Pandits' National Association, Lahore, held on the 26th November a resolution expressing sorrow at the irreparable loss which the community has suffered in the death of Pandit Bishan Narain Dar of Lucknow was passed.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 23rd of Khordad, 1286.
Hindu: 8th of Margashirsh Shud, 1973.
Mahomedan: 6th of Safar, 1333.
Sunrise: 6h. 56m.; Sunset 6h. 1m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon Dec. 9.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

P. & O. Company's steamer Khyber with the outward mails of November, 10th due at noon.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

2nd of the series of lectures on "Man and his relation to the Universe" by Mr. Manchershaw B. Chothia, Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3.

Meeting of the Parsi Community in honour of the late Sir Dinshaw Davar, Dadysheth's Fire Temple, 4-30 p.m.

Grand Variety Entertainment by Mahim Amateurs, Antonio de Souza's School Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla, 6-30 p.m.

Principal J. N. Fraser's address at General meeting of the Bombay Inter-collegiate Christian Students' Association Y.M.C.A., Student Branch, Girgaum, 9 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 1.

Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall, Secretariat, 12 noon.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 5 40 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.
tion.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45 Cinema and Bandman Varieties.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New [illegible]bra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C. Commanding.

Dec 2.

Orderly N C Officers for the week ending 9th December 1916
Sergt. C. H. Partridge and Lance Corpl. J. A. Kay.

Muskery.—The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted this week end as follows:—

This Saturday afternoon A Troop and Recruits. Sunday morning B Troop Train leaves Church Gate this Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning 6-35 a.m.

Riding School Fort.—Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a.m.

Squad on Parade.—Salsette Detachment.—C and D Troops will parade on Tuesday morning 5th inst. Rendezvous Jackal Flat 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order. khaki shirts, rifles swords and bandoliers.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 7th inst. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

NOTICE.

Members are reminded that the lecture on Reconnaissance will be given after dinner on Wednesday next the 6th instant, at Pyrke's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder. Members intending to be present will please submit their names to their Troop Leader, and also whether they propose to bring any guests.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.

Dec. 1.

No. 379. DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing Sunday 3rd instant:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergt. No 1 Coy. Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. E. A. Sheren.

No. 380 PARADES.

Sunday 3rd at 7-30 a.m. at Colaba Rifle Shoot Ranges 200 and 300 yards.

Monday 4th at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's statue Range Finders parade with mok meters.

Monday 4th at 6-15 p.m. at Apollo Bunder E. E. Company parade for Defence Light Manning.

Monday 4th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters Signalling Class; any member desirous of joining this class should report to C. S. M. I. Kennedy

Tuesday 5th at 7 a.m at Headquarters 15 pdr. B. L. Section gun drill for No. 1 Company.

Tuesday 5th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters Knotting and Lashing.

Tuesday 5th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters Meeting of Staff Sergts. and Sergts.

Wednesday 6th at 7 a.m. at Headquarters Nos. 1 and 2 and F E Cos. will parade for rifle exercises; all members are requested to attend.

Wednesday 6th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters Signalling Class.

Wednesday 6th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters E E Company meeting.

Thursday 7th at 7 a.m. at Colaba D. E. F. Class.

Friday 8th at 7 a.m. at Headquarters 15 pdr B. L. Section gun drill for No. 2 Coy.

Friday 8th at 6-45 p.m. at Headquarters Nos. 1 and 2 and E E Cos. will parade for rifle exercises.

Saturday 9th at 7 a.m. at Colaba D. E. F. Class

Saturday 9th at 4-20 p.m. at Apollo Bunder Battery Drill 6in. B.L.C.

SATURDAY 2nd DECEMBER, 1916.

The parade at Mahaluxmi is hereby cancelled

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-20 p.m. for Battery drill at Middle Ground

No. 381. STRENGTH.

No. 1723 Gnr. E. O. Kelly having joined the Calcutta Motor Machine Gun Battery is placed on the Supernumerary List from 7-11-16.

No. 382 ENROLMENT.

No. 1628 Gnr. McDonnell A.G. having resigned on 21-11-16 is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to D sub-section, No. 1 Company.

P. H. BETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

Rifles in future will be issued on Fridays and Saturdays between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 noon and should be returned to Headquarters on following Mondays during same hours.

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending December 9th:
Wednesday Dec 6th:—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Troop drill and instruction in Camp Routine Cubs Physical drill

Saturday Dec. 9th:—Uniform parade on Maidan at 4 p.m. Field work and scout games

Resignation:—P/L M. Foox, having resigned on account of his leaving Bombay is struck off the strength.

Subscription.—For the month of December are now due

Vacancies:—An examination and meeting will be held next week to fill two existing vacancies of Patrol Leader and Second of the Beaver Patrol.

Orderlies.—Actg: P/L Banks and Scout Pirries.

A. G. FOOX,
A/S/M in charge 1st troop Bombay Badan Powell Boy Scouts.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Victoria Gardens, this evening, commencing at 5-45

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Nellore which left Bombay on the 30th October arrived in London on Thursday the 30th ultimo. All well.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Israelite Brotherhood, Mr. Solomon Moses, solicitor, will conduct to-morrow, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the usual monthly Religion Class, in the Israelite School, Mazagon.

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS

The Marathi Class in Economics, under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society, will meet as usual, at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow, at 8-30 a.m. It will be conducted by Mr. C. S. Deole, Member, Servants of India Society.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting and distribution of prizes of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society will be held in the school at Mahim on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 5-30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael will preside and Mrs. Carmichael will distribute the prizes. All friends of the Society are invited to attend.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Student's Brotherhood, Prof. Parker, will deliver a public lecture, this evening on "Austria before the War" in the Prarthana Mandir Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Principal Anstey, will preside.

On Sunday at 9 a.m. the Senior Sunday Class will meet at the same place, when Prof. A. R. Wadia will given an address on "Socialistic Democracy," and the Junior Class will meet at the Headquarters when Mr. K. J. Dubash will expound Goldsmith's "Traveller."

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT THAKURDWAR.

One Dulsing was driving motor car No. 5021 towards Chowpati on Wednesday evening, when at the junction of Thakoredwar and Queen's Roads a Hindu woman named Narbadabai, aged 25 years, rushed from behind a carriage which was also proceeding towards Chowpatti, and ran right in front of the motor car. H lf the r ad was under repairs and consequently Dulsing was unable to swerve to avoid the woman and could not pull up in time. The woman was placed in the same car and removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she has been detained for treatment.

A CHINESE OPIUM SMUGGLER.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Gole charged Hoanee, a Chinaman, a fireman on board the S. S. Singaporean with possessing two pounds of opium without a license.

On Thursday night two Chinamen were noticed passing through the gates to the Docks by Mr. B. G. Pires, Customs Preventive officer. When challenged one of them turned back and went away. They were, however caught and searched and two pounds of opium were found on one of them. The accused pleaded guilty and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 125 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE IN SAMUEL STREET.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 13,500.

The damage, caused by the fire which broke out in Samuel Street on Wednesday, has been estimated at Rs. 13,500, the damage to the building and that to the goods in the shops on the ground floor being estimated at Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 3,500 respectively. The kerosene oil tank, which belonged to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, was driven by one Ramzan Bhandu. Its axle broke and the loaded tank dropped on the road. The oil began to leak and some persons were straightening the cart when the leaking oil burst into flames.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The weekly Lectures on Military Sanitation in the class organised by Mr. D. F Panthaki under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will not be delivered tomorrow Sunday the 3rd instant, and on Sunday the 10th instant. They will again be commenced on Sunday the 17th instant and the class will meet in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School, instead of the Secondary Teachers' Training College.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
(SUNDAY EDITION.)

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

AGENDA FOR MONDAY'S MEETING.

At a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday at 12 noon, after the new members have taken their oath of allegiance and questions answered, the following Bills will be considered:—

1. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bill No. II of 1916)—Second Reading.

2. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bill No. III of 1916)—Second Reading.

3. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bill No. V of 1916)—First Reading.

4. A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884 (Bill No. VI of 1916)—First Reading.

5. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874 (Bill No. VII of 1916)—First Reading

6. A Bill to amend the law for the inspection and management of boilers and prime-movers in the Presidency of Bombay (Bill No. VIII of 1916)—First Reading.

Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. G. K. Parekh have given notices of several amendments to the Bill to further amend the Bombay Abkari Act as amended by the Select Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions will then be considered:—

Resolutions by Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas:—

1. That it be recommended to the Government that no magisterial powers be conferred on Revenue Officers below the rank of Mamlatdars (in Sind called Mukhtiarkars) and Mahalkaris.

2. That the City Magistrates of Hyderabad Sukkur and Shikarpur be graded with Deputy Collectors and the vacancies among the City Magistrates in Sind be filled up from among the Resident Magistrates.

Resolutions by Mr. V. J. Patel:—

3. That this Council recommends that an early beginning should be made in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory throughout this Presidency by introducing it in the first instance within the limits of its municipal districts and that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to frame and submit definite proposal in that behalf.

4. This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to announce or issue general instructions to Heads of Departments within the Presidency that Government have no objection to Government servants attending as visitors the meetings of the Indian National Congress and Provincial Conference.

5. That this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to declare that no officer of Government shall be appointed President of a Municipality to which the privilege of recommending a Councillor for nomination as President by a two-thirds' majority has been granted by Government.

6. This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to undertake legislation so to amend section 179 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, as to debar the person or persons appointed by the Revenue Commissioner from time to time to exercise and perform all the powers and duties of a superseded Municipality from making an application to the Governor in Council for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner under section 186A.

7. This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to rule that where there are more candidates than one for the office of the President of a Municipality to which the privilege of recommending a Councillor for nomination as President by a two-thirds' majority has been granted by Government, the one who secures the highest number of votes shall be appointed under section 23 (2) (a) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

8. That this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to consider the desirability of creating an increasing number of posts of Resident Magistrates in the three divisions of the Presidency proper.

9. That this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to consider the desirability of recruiting a substantial percentage of Resident Magistrates direct from the Bar.

10. This Council recommends that in future all vacancies occurring among the City Magistrates in the Presidency shall be filled up from among the Resident Magistrates.

11. This Council recommends that, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on decentralization, which were commended by the Government of India in their recent Resolution on Local Self Government, steps be taken to constitute village panchayats in this Presidency in select areas and if necessary a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to suggest and advise Government on the necessary methods of detail to be adopted for the purpose.

12. That this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct an inquiry by a Committee or otherwise on the question of the public expenditure of this Presidency with a view to secure economy whenever possible.

Resolution by Mr. M. N. Hogg:—

13. That Government may be pleased to consider whether it is not advisable to compel all boarding schools which receive any monetary grant from Government, to arrange for the regular attendance of a medical officer and the periodical medical inspection of all children.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"BATTLE OF THE SOMME."

The showing of the magnificent British Government war film "Britain Prepared" at the Excelsior theatre recently will be followed shortly with a series of pictures depicting phases in the battle of the Somme. The East is again indebted to Mr. Bandmann for securing the rights to show these pictures and one must not fail to remind the public that a large part of the money taken at the theatre doors goes to the War Office to be handed over to war charities. This itself should ensure bumper audiences but of the pictures themselves it can be said (on the authority of two of the biggest London newspapers) that for sheer realism and wealth of incident they have never been surpassed if they have ever been equalled. The "Times" says of the film: "It may not be enjoyable—it cannot be to those who have lost relatives during the past six weeks—but it is an education and a visualization of the war which could be obtained by no other means." The "Morning Post" says: "The pictures bring the war under the eyes of the people as it never was brought before." The pictures will be shown on Monday, December 11th.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WAR SALE MATINEE.

There is every prospect of a large and distinguished audience gathering at the Royal Opera House this afternoon for the cinema matinee in aid of the funds of the Great War Sale and Fete. The Governor's patronage having been extended to the performance and tickets having been on sale for several weeks, it was naturally well advertised. There are still a number of good seats available, thanks to the roominess of the theatre, but it is sincerely hoped that all will be bought as the cause is a splendid one.

The programme, which opens at 4 o'clock is very lengthy and varied. There is a thrilling historical picture dealing with that unhappy page in Italian history when the brutal Austrians dominated its fairest provinces. Another film discloses the rottenness of American Society. There are comedies and comics besides, for the bill runs through the whole gamut of human emotions. It is certain to be appreciated.

A NEW CINEMA.

OPENING OF THE EMPIRE.

About the eleventh of this month the Empire will be added to the city's palaces of amusement. The new cinema fully justifies its coming into existence, as it will replace the old theatre of the same name which, possessed one of the most central situations in Bombay and ought to have been used more regularly than it was for public amusement and therefore public good. The new Empire, one is told, will be a second Excelsior, minus vaudeville, the films being selected to satisfy not necessarily a select, but a good, wholesome taste. This is not surprising seeing that the management will be the Excelsior Theatre Syndicate. The Empire is close to the premier theatre, with the main entrance at the Bori Bunder end of Bastion Road and a second entrance in Hornby Road. At this entrance trams from every part of the city stop. The theatre is beautifully decorated and will be equipped with a balcony and a lounge with tea rooms on the first floor. Exclusive arrangements will be made to show the popular Charlie Chaplin films. The moderate prices of admission will be from four annas to two rupees.

The opening programme will include a splendid adaptation of the stage drama 'Two Little Vagabonds," and this will be followed in subsequent weeks by an elaborate production of "Macbeth" with Sir Herbert Tree in the leading role. A little later those who saw Mr. Matheson Lang when he came to Bombay will have an opportunity of seeing him again in his famous part in "The Merchant of Venice." Other exceptional bookings are the late Mr. Lewis Waller in "Brigadier Gerard." a masterful Italian production "Julius Caesar," a British historical drama of the War of the Roses, Sir George Alexander in "The Second Mrs Tanqueray," Lady Tree in "Still Waters Run Deep," and a Russian film shown before the Tzar, called "Ivan the Terrible." The tone and standard the Empire is going to set must be plain to all, and one predicts for it the success all good things achieve, given time.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

"THE IRON CLAW."

The great reception accorded to that superb photoplay "The Iron Clw" which is shown at this well-known Theatre redounds to the credit of the house as exhibitors of really first-class serial subjects. This week opens with the 9th and 10th episodes of the serial when the interest and the excitement already created will be intensified. The sensation of thrill and suspense is at its supreme height when Lieut. Kibby and his men of the detective Bureau treading on the heels of the "Laughing Mask" once actually, in hot pursuit, capture him and when they are on the point of unmasking this individual of puzzling identity, that adroit and alert girl Margery appears on the scene with a revolver in hand and liberates her never-failing liberator from the indignant captors. The scene is one of genuine excitement and the relief felt at the release of the "Laughing Mask" will elicit spontaneous applause. There are besides other scenes which make the present episodes more gripping and sensational than the preceding ones while the side-films introduced are consistently attractive as usual rendering the entire programme a judiciously balanced one.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

"FATAL FINGERS."

If the opinion of those, who have seen the subject, counts for anything, when the New Alexandra acquired exhibition rights in the British film "Fatal Fingers" they did a sound stroke of business. The film, from the point of view of connected and highly dramatic incident, clever acting and production, or first class photography, might almost be taken as a mode of what a film of its kind should be. "Fatal Fingers" deals with crime, but not of the common squalid sort. Here we have artistry, and the artist is no less than a spiritually faced man who is a friend of the people. His little failing is that he is also a secret poisoner. Here is a real play with real people and a real tip-top first grade villain. Only one thing more is required to complete it. That is a pretty well-handled love interest. And it is there. The Earl's daughter and the Home Secretary's son are in love. Their love naturally runs anything but smoothly, but all comes right in the end. There are many lighter scenes which are bright and charming, chiefly those in which the delightfully vivacious Icilma Rae appears as the Earl's daughter at the age of seven. In the matter of setting there are two scenes which mark this film as a notable advance in British production. We recommend "Fatal Fingers" to the attention of picture goers very strongly.

ALHAMBRA CINEMA.

The New Alhambra Cinema opens this week with "Reliance's" well-known and popular serial "The Runaway Jane." Against a background of the delightful scenery of Bermuda are enacted the sensational adventures of Jane, flying from her husband in quest of economic independence. Those who are thrilled by motor car accidents (on the film) or by the exploits of detectives should specially find the story interesting. Under the new Alhambra management we understand, special arrangements have been made for the accommodation of families.

WEST END CINEMA.

To-morrow (Sunday) at 10 o'clock the management of the West End Cinema will hold a cinema performance in aid of the War Fund. The film chosen for this show only is "The Miracle of Life," a celebrated spectacular picture from America which was recently screened before the Viceroy. The Commissioner of Police is patron and many tickets have been sold in his office. There is every prospect of a very successful evening.

PUBLIC PROTEST AT NADIAD AGAINST CITY SURVEY.

A large public meeting of the citizens of Nadiad was held on the 23rd November, under the presidentship of Mr. Gokaldas D Talati, to protest against the grievances caused by the City Survey enquiry. Resolutions were unanimously carried to forward a memorial to the Government and to the various officers, and to form a committee to protect in future the general interests of the public in this matter.

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TATA WORKS AND INDIAN LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to "Inquiry" 's letter in to-day's issue of your paper, I, as the share-holder about the state of whose mind and the unenviability of whose lot the unenquiring Mr. Anonymous "Inquiry" 's imagination speculates, no doubt congratulating itself with the pharisaical reflection that he is not as other men are, will you allow me to say that I can hardly blame him for the conclusions he draws? But, unfortunately for the correctness of those conclusions they are based on the assumption that the reports of the meeting referred to appearing in your columns and in those of your morning contemporary are correct. As the report reads the assumption complained of appears to be mine. Allow me to say that the reports drop just *five* words uttered by Sir Dorab Tata. After stating that the policy of the Company was to enforce one condition and that was *efficiency* he said "and when that condition is present men rise rapidly *or write to the papers.*" These vital five words which fell from the chair and which have not appeared in the reports show that the insinuation was not mine and what I wanted was a frank admission that *that* was the insinuation conveyed by Sir Dorab's words.

Will "Inquiry" bear in mind the injunction: "Judge not etc."? At least not on newspaper reports especially when one chooses to writer under the anonymity of "Inquiry"?—Yours, etc.

J. K. TARACHAND.

Bombay, 1st December, 1916.

A SHAREHOLDER'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a shareholder of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., as well as their customer. In the last capacity I have visited the works at Sakchi several times since 1912.

While there I have seen the care which the Company has taken from the very beginning, of the comfort and well-being of their employees, both Europeans and Indians. The little colony at Sakchi is well provided with residential quarters, beautiful roads, electricity, pipe water and all necessaries of the present day life.

While giving credit to the Company for all this, every time that I went there, I noticed that Indians, high or low-placed, complained that the management was very costly and that even posts which could have been filled by Indians, were given to the Europeans. I have no knowledge of the staff engaged in the manufacture and cannot say whether the European staff can be replaced by Indians. But in the administrative offices, I know of two posts at least which can be (one of which is now actually and worthily) filled by Indians, one of these is the post of the Sales Manager. This post was formerly filled up by a European drawing a very high pay. For about two years, the Sales Manager has been an Indian. As a customer I have come in contact with him and I am glad to say from my personal experience, that he has worthily filled the post which is earmarked for a European. The Indian Sales Manager is very straightforward, polite and obliging and at the same time he is a capable man for the post and is very popular amongst Indian customers. All the big profits that have been made by the Company were in the Indian sales manager's time and still you will be surprised to hear that the Company is trying to get a European for this post which is so worthily filled by an Indian on less than half the pay. The Indian is still after nearly two years' approved service only *Acting Sales Manager* and every time that Mr. Padshah goes to America, it is heard that an American is coming out as a Sales Manager.

Another post which I have in mind is that of Shipping Master. He is an American. His duty is to forward goods to the customers according to their orders. Once a system is established, this work can be done by an Indian. In Bombay thousands of tons of Iron are being taken delivery of by Indian Muccadums for years and it is difficult to understand why an Indian cannot fill this post.

With this personal experience and from what I heard from Indians high and low placed, also from Indians who are in Sakchi in departments other than these of the works, I support Mr. Antia's contention and I request the Manager to adopt a more conscious policy of employing capable Indians in place of Europeans.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER AND A CUSTOMER.

THE NEED FOR INVESTIGATION,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read in your issue of the 27th instant Mr. Antia's article on Tata Iron Works and Indian Labour.

Will you allot me a small space in your valuable paper, to corroborate what Mr. Antia says regarding Indian labour, and especially the employment of educated Indians in the Steel Plant at Sakchi.

It is a well-known secret that the management at Sakchi, are averse to hiring highly educated Indians. Sometime ago a Mr. Nair was sent to Sakchi by Mr. R. D. Tata. Mr. Nair was a qualified metalurgist, and had worked in an English steel works in England as a Foreman smelter, where he was earning about £6 a week. Instead of employing him as a metallurgist, he was put in the Chemical Laboratory on a salary of Rs. 150.

Within a very short period he had to leave the services of Tata Iron and Steel Co. and join the E. I. Railway at Jamalpur, where I believe he is occupying the position of acting Chief Chemist and Metallurgist, and is getting a salary of Rs. 600 a month, with all privileges.

Lately, Dr. H. K. Sen D.Sc.; of the London University was taken on a salary of Rs. 350 a month. But the treatment and the type of men he had to work under, soon compelled him to accept a position at Jamal Bros. Rangoon, as their Chief Chemist on Rs. 500 a month

I could here state many similar cases, where educated Indians had to leave the service of the Company, due to bad treatment, insufficient wages, or uncongenial work.

I do not wish to write this from the point of view of a critic. What I wish to impress upon the agents, the directors and the shareholders is, that they should at once conduct an impartial investigation. This is a long standing evil, and it is to the interest of all that this should be removed at once. Do not let the agents be carried away by the rosy pictures, which the management at Sakchi try to paint for the employment of Indian labour. For proof, they have only to enquire why Indians, especially of high abilities and education, have been carefully excluded from the following four most important Departments. (1) The Coke Ovens, (2) the Blast Furnace. (3) The open Hearth, and (4) The Rolling Mills.

Why have the management not drawn up a scheme for the systematic training of Indians? It is six years now, since the plant has been put in operation, and not a single rule has been established as yet for the employment of educated Indians, or Indian labour. Sir Dorab claims that the managers and engineers have been so far-seeing that they have made all arrangements for replacing foreign material. What foresight have the management shewn, to replace foreign labor? Are they not at the mercy of these European labourers? Take for instance a handful of English Roll Turners who are employed in the Rolling Mills Department, could shut down the plant, if they so wished by going away in a body.

I therefore think it is high time for the Agents and Directors, to go into this labour problem very carefully. I am sure the Agents will have nothing new to learn in drawing up rules and regulations for the systematic employment and training of Indian labour. Their system at the Empress and other cotton mills are good enough for the steel plant at Sakchi.

Do not let them rely any more on their Yankee Managers or Engineers, to solve the problem. It is not to their interest to do it, and besides I think none of them have the least notion of Indian conditions or Indian labour, and besides they are so thoroughly ignorant in drawing up such schemes, that it would be an impossible task for them.

I trust this may attract the attention of the agents, and that they will at once try to put the matter right.

I do believe Tatas have and are still doing their best for their countrymen. But to gain this noble end, they will in the future, have to control Sakchi with a firmer hand. Let them conduct an impartial enquiry into the Indian affairs at Sakchi, and see that justice and fair play is equally distributed. In conclusion; I hope the agents with a firm hand will hold up the prestige, the glory, and the honour of the house of Tata.

Wishing Tata Sons and Co., all success.—Yours, etc.

FED-UP.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen from the Cadet College, Wellington, to be Second-Lieutenants with a view to their appointments to the Indian Army:—A. Beckett, C. Harvery, N. P. Robinson, W. A. A. Searle, G. A. Mallam, J. G. E. Rlliott, D. T. Long, E. Castells, C. H. Boucher, R. W. D. Wingfield, P. D. Burch, F. A. Letter, E. H. Gastrel, S. B. Good, G. A. Willaimson, A. M. Wells, J. F. S. Wilson C. M. St. Albans-Campbell, R. C. Dagge, E. A. Cave Penny, K. Hatch, W. A. Colbourne, C. E. Stewart, C. B. Pecker, G. M. Stroud, J. P. Acworth, E. L. Wilson Haffenden, J. Read, B. V. D. H. Shaw, J. A. E. Armstrong, G. G. Davis, M. Cox, V. A. Monies, C. C. Fry, E. F. Waletr, H. C. Dodds, B. E. Oddie, R. H. Clemes, E. H. Darmer, E. T. Dobson, J. R. K. Murphy, C. C. Howland, C. R. Hameon, F. A. B. Fisher, F. W. S. Watkins, R. G. Corner, E. R. Chetwind Palmer, A. G. Butler, P. J. Mearns, J .W. Jewell, G. H. D. Woolcombe, E. E. Vasper, H. G. Paton, S. S. H. Berkley, H. B. Humphrey, W. J. Stephen, R. P. Cousens, C. Cartlidge, P. H. Lewis, A. E. Casmare, E. W. Blakeney, H. Pigot, J. E. Walker, G. B. Rennick, R. George, G. E. R. S. Hartigan, F. J. C. Bloomfield, D. B. Maffett, B. A. Ryan, B. F. Willaims, T. W. Murray, L. A. St. John Mellar, J. W. Frith, J. H. C. Woolley, S. H. Gordon, T. T. H. Race, N. Bengan, H. V. Collingridge, E. X. V. Ashton, O. D. Pritchard, E. N. Harris, E. H. C. Martin, W. A. L. James, W. C. G. Norris, A. H. Mackie, F. C. Barry, C. R. Jessop, W. R. Beer, J. D. H. Cook, G. W. Doudney.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Duer, I.M.S., is re-employed during the period of the war.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—To be Second-Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch).—M. G. Solter, C. W. Foster.

To be Second-Lieutenants (Infantry Branch).—H. Beaumont, W. Barnard, S. D. Reid, S. F. Soar, C. B. Maher, A. Decoetlogan Williams, G. H. M. Courpertz, J. H. W. Parkinson, A. H. Johnston, R. G. A. Taylor.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Low resigns his seat in the Council as Additional Member.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. Turner, 114th Maharattas, has been posted to the Burmah Police.

A further notification has been issued confiscating certain properties of Kunwar Moherom Pertab Singh under Regulation III of 1818.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Revd. W. L. P. Shaw, Senior Chaplain, retires from the service.

The following gentlemen are appointed temporary chaplains, Church of Scotland: Revd. T. H. Jarvice, Revd. H. L. Mocoll, Revd. G. Nackeggie.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. A. M. Rouse is appointed Superintendent Engineer, Class III pro tem vice Mr. Lewis placed on Military Duty.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. R. Sadasivam is posted as Assistant Controller, Paper Currency, Calcutta.

Mr. G. P. Varud Varma is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, United Provinces. Mr. C. H. James is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab.

INTERNMENTS IN BENGAL AND BEHAR.

TWO NOTABLE CASES.

The "Bengalee" writes:—Sachindra Lal Mitra was a school master who was convicted in the Khulna Conspiracy case and sentenced to transportation for 7 years in 1910. He served part of the sentence at Port Blair and the balance in different jails in India. On completion of his term of imprisonment he was released from the Presidency jail on the 1st of this month. (November.) On the same day an order was issued for his internment and it was served on him on the 9th. By this order he has been interned in his own house. It is quite clear in this case that his internment had been decided upon before his release from jail and it is equally certain that there could be no other charge against him than that on which he was convicted 7 years ago. He was placed on his trial on a certain charge and duly punished, but scarcely has he come out of jail than he is interned. The only evidence in his case can be the evidence on which he was convicted so long ago. So far as we can judge an internment of this kind is not defensible on any principle of equity or justice. Nagendra Kumar, Guha Roy, whose case must be in the recollection of the reader, has been interned in the village of Serampur in the Noakhali district. Although it is his native village all his people live at Noakhali. Nagendra Kumar has been given no allowance. He is in debt and is prevented from earning anything. He has to walk two and a half miles and back every day to report himself at the thana, and he is suffering from asthma and other trouble.

MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

We have received for publication the following copy of a letter addressed by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad on the 13th November to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Behar and Orissa with regard to its Press Communiqué of 3rd November 1916:

"I have the honour to state that I have seen in the newspapers a communiqué dated the 3rd November 1916 issued by the Government of Behar and Orissa regarding my internment. It has been stated therein, the Government has received reliable information that I had been engaged in treasonable communication with the enemies of his Majesty the King-Emperor." This undreamnt of charge, I need scarcely say, has caused me indescribable surprise and pain, as never in my life was I ever engaged in treasonable communication with the enemies of his Majesty the King-Emperor. There can be no charge more serious than this against a citizen of the British Empire and no punishment can be regarded as too severe for such an offence. If I cannot clear myself of such a grave allegation against my conduct I shall be a ruined man all my life. For I shall always be looked upon with suspicion by the Government. Under the circumstances I earnestly request that Government may be pleased to hold a proper enquiry into the matter so as to give an opportunity of repudiating the charges and proving my innocence. I hereby most solemnly declare that I never had directly or indirectly any 'treasonable communication' with any enemies of his Majesty the King-Emperor. If any such information has been received by Government it is entirely false."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

There was only a small inquiry for jute mill shares at the market to-day but sellers were firm in their ideas and only a small trade took place. The market for coal shares was the scene of some excited buying, all sorts and conditions of shares finding buyers. Several stocks registered a material advance and a large business was reported, inquiry being well maintained up to the close. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 18-14 to 19-8, 20; Bhulanbararee 46-12, 47; Bokaro Jherriah 14-8, 14-12 15; Burra Demo 14-8 to 15; Budroochuck 19-8, 19-12; Burrakur 37-4 to 38, 39; Central Kurkend 42 to 44; Central Duaraband 32, Damaguria 20-4; Damuda 30-4; Equitable (ord) 60-8 to 62; East Indian 50-8; Gopalichuck 13-4, 13-8; Ghusick 24 to 24-8; Govindpur 22, 22-8; Huntodih 21, 21-4; Industry 13-4, 13-8, Jumoni 8-8 to 9-8; Katras Jherriah 115-8 to 117; Kuardi 19-4, 19-8; Kosoonda 34; Lakurka 38-8 to 39-12; Matigara 2-4; Marine B 26; Mudirridih 5-12; Naziria 32 to 23-8; Nowaghur 32 to 35; North Damuda 14, 14-4, 14-8, 14-12; New Kendah 14-4 to 14-12; Raneegunge 37-12 to 39 x. d. Reliance 59-12 to 60-4; Satpukuria 12, 12-4; Samla Kendra 21, 21-4; Sendra 23 to 24-8; Singaran B 11-8; South Govindpur 10-8 to 11-8; Standard 47-4, 47-8; Tetulmuri 18-4, 1818; Union 18-8, 19.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 410, 411, Clive (ord) 275 to 278; Delta (ord) 695, 696, Fort William 335 to 338; Hoogly (ord) 95-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 625; Northbrook (ord) 53-4; Reliance (ord) 426 to 441; Soorah (ord) 274.

Tea:—Saraguon 24.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 72, 72-8, 72-12; Bengal Flour Mill 175; Calcutta City Flour 14-8, 14-12.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 75-13 to 76 and small lots were done 76-8 to 76-12.

Sir James Meston on Thursday returned to Allahabad from Etawah. The same evening his Honour and Lady Meston left for Lucknow. The Lieutenant-Governor's next visit to Allahabad will not be made until after Christmas.

CRETE AND ATHENS.

SIR ARTHUR EVANS ON THE ALLIES' POLICY.

Sir Arthur Evans writes as follows to "The Times":—Having had a considerable experience of the Cretan temperament—distinguished from that of the mainland Greeks by its warlike and masterful character—I ventured at the time when the island was annexed to Greece and the Athens Government installed to predict that within 20 years Crete would be dominating Athens. The prophecy seems to be very near its fulfilment.

It should be realized at this moment that the great Cretan citizen, Venizelos, is backed by practically the whole of his island people, representing what is unquestionably the most forceful element in the Greek nation. With it is associated the virile population of the other large Aegean islands and Macedonia.

What is there to set against this? Throughout Continental Greece, also, the great majority of the people is in principle on the side of constitutional government and of its champion, Venizelos. Here, however, on the other hand, we see a King, with a personal popularity born of military prestige, but himself a brother-in-law of the Kaiser, puffed up with Prussian ideas of Divine Right, and surrounded by a Potsdam trained General Staff. At the same time, owing to the practice of seeking education in Germany, the university and the higher bureaucracy are deeply penetrated by German influences. I need not dwell on other agencies. Behind all this is a singularly unwarlike rabble, military reservists and disbanded troops, whose one desire, having gathered to themselves sufficient decorations from the two former Balkan campaigns, is to avoid all further risk of fighting in the field—though they do not seem to shrink from street rioting.

The Protecting Powers—*ai Hpoorarides Avvapeis*—Great Britain, France, and Russia, solemnly bound themselves to defend the constitutional rights of the Greek people. Yet for the past year they have not only watched those liberties being trampled under foot, but have seen the interests of their own flesh and blood imperilled by what, from the shameful desertion of Serbia onwards, has been a prolonged anti-Ally conspiracy. The Greek havens have have been converted into U-boat nests; towns, fortresses, a whole Army Corps and vast stores of munitions have been handed over under the eyes of the Allied Powers to the Bulgars and Germans. A threatened stab in the back on the Thessalian side at the critical moment in the new campaign at Macedonia has, at last, it seems, stirred them to spasmodic action. But what relation even now has the sudden irruption of armed force at Athens to the attitude of the Allies' diplomacy?

As the Cretans meant business the Allied Powers recognized the Provisional Government in the island—the authority, that is, of the Triumvirate of M. Venizelos and his naval and military colleagues and of the National Ministry. In other words we threw in our lot with those who represent the cause of constitutional government in Greece and gave a public pledge to the warlike compatriots of M. Venizelos.

But what followed? Recognition, as far as we know, has not even been extended to the National Government in the other islands. At Salonika, indeed, its present seat, the Consuls of the Powers went so far as to pay a morning call on M. Venizelos. But the Ministers of the Allied Powers at Athens hastened to correct the unfortunate impression that such an act of courtesy might have on "Royal" circles by removing their ostracism of the Athens Ministry and placing themselves once more in official relation with King Constantine. But on what terms? Was there no condition precedent? We hear nothing of the enforced recall of the great Minister to the Royal counsels.

Inquiry, even in Parliament, as to what, as it strikes the outward eye, has all the appearance of facing both ways is officially debarred. These, it seems, are matters pertaining to the Allied Governments collectively. Individually, we are told, they have no responsibility. This is an argument, however, that will neither hold in public nor in private life. Governments, like individuals, are responsible for common actions in so far as they are consenting parties. It has been the want of real publicity that has made possible the mischievous delays and what seems to have been the unavowable protection enjoyed by the Royal conspirator that has come to a head in the present imbroglio. Sooner or later a full acount for all this will have to be rendered by those responsible—whether collectively or individually.

Meanwhile let me once more point out that however lightly the recognition of the National Government in Crete is regarded in certain quarters, it has been taken by the Cretans themselves as a moral assurance from which we cannot recede. With them are united all the elements of that New Greece with whom the last word in this matter rests. They will stand or fall with the Triumvirate of M. Venizelos and the National Ministry. They have not yet lost faith in the Protecting Powers.

What we need to-day is straightforward action and the fulfilment of our solemn and longstanding engagements to the Greek people.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 247, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Second-Lieut C F Morgan, British West Indies Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Major A G Shea, I. A.
Second-Lieut A G A Dunning, I. A. R. O.

The annual fair of Shri Bhowanishunker of the Sunkersett Temple at Tardeo, near Grant Road Station, will be held on Friday, the 8th instant, and will be continued for five days as usual.

SOCIAL WORK IN BOMBAY.

THE LEAGUE'S VARIOUS ACTIVITIES.

The fifth annual meeting of the Bombay Social Service League, was held yesterday at the Servants of India Society's Home, with Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in the chair.

The Joint Secretary, Mr. N. M. Joshi, read the report for the year ending with 31st May 1916.

The report among other things said:—

The results of the activities of the League have been on the whole encouraging, but it is to be confessed that in view of the vast field of Social Service yet unexplored, the benefits of these have reached only a limited portion of the City's large population.

Travelling Libraries:—These Libraries have continued to fulfil their purpose of creating a taste for reading among the masses. The total number of books in 100 boxes in the Free Travelling Libraries is 6,709. These libraries travelled through 174 centres during the year under report as against 158 centres last year. The total number of books issued during the year came to 7523, 410 and 656 books were read in the G. T. and Lady Hardinge War Hospital respectively. Readings for the benefit of the illiterate people were given at 11 centres. The total number of readings given during the year was 60 and the total number of people who took advantage of these was 853.

Lantern Lectures:—The League has 491 slides on 20 different subjects. During the year under report 72 lectures were arranged, of which five were delivered out of Bombay.

Night Classes:—By the end of the last year there were 4 Night classes. In the year under report four more Night Classes were added At the beginning of the year there were 128 students in these classes and by the end of the year there were 218 students showing an increase of 90. During the year 130 pupils were admitted and 440 left the school

Text Boks for Poor Students:—Text-books were as usual supplied to poor students attending High Schools and Colleges. In all 47 students were helped with 294 books

Settlement Work:—The activities in this direction generally consist of Night Classes, a Sunday Class, a Lecture series, Open Air Games, a Co-operative Credit Society and occasional meetings.

Fresh Air Excursions:—During the year under report 750 boys belonging to different day and night schools were taken out of Bombay at seven different places.

Open Air Sports:—About 1, 50 children took part in them and the number of prizes distributed was 445

Co-operative Credit Societies:—There are three Co-operative Credit Societies working under the supervision of the League two of whic hare for mill hands and the third for the members of the League.

Social Service Quarterly:—The Social Service Quarterly has now entered on the second year of its existence and the reception it has got from the public as well from the members is as encouraging as it is gratifying.

Members:—It is gratifying that the number of members of the League in all classes has been increasing year after year. The total number of our present members comes to 796 including 9 Patrons have paid Rs. 1,000 or more, 3 Fellows who have paid Rs. 500 or more, 21 Life members who have paid Rs. 200 or more.

Financial Condition:—The income during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,55-4-7, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,825-3-6 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,762-2-1. Although the year ends with a balance of Rs. 3,000, the financial position of the Institution can not be considered to be quite satisfactory inas-much-as the regular annual income is only about Rs. 3,000 while the expenditure is nearly Rs. 7,000 and promises to increases very considerably during the curren year. The Institution thus depends upon casual donations for more than half of its expenditure.

TRIBUTE TO WORKERS.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta then moved the adoption of the report in the course of which he observed how the report would be received with sentiments of approval and congratulation. Although the League had been blessed with the support of several leading gentlemen of the city, their main thanks were due to the devoted workers. Far more difficult than the collection of funds was the solid work carried out unostentatiously by the devoted workers.

The motion was duly seconded and supported and unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then closing the proceedings said that the Bombay Social Service League was the first institution of its kind in India. It had contributed not a little to the idea of Social Service in different parts of the country. He had received letters from various parts of the country asking for particulars of the working of the League. The "Social Service Quarterly" had also become an important organ of opinion on Social Service throughout India. How far the League had been carrying on its work in spite of the obstacles in its way, with vigilance and regularity might be judged by a trifling circumstance, namely, of meetings of the League's Committee never having suffered for want of a quorum, a rare thing in Bombay.

In conclusion Sir Narayan exhorted all both young and old to help in the work of Social Service.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION AT CALCUTTA.

EFFICIENCY OF INDIAN LABOUR,

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

At the sitting of the Industries Commission this morning, Mr. J. Preston, Chemical Engineer, Lodna, Jharia, was first examined. He said with the exception of the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., practically the whole of the Indian output of metallurgical coke has for many years been manufactured by wasteful methods. In his opinion the time was not ripe for legislative steps to be taken in India to stop this waste as by so doing great hardships would be inflicted. Referring to labour he said the labourers' efficiency in constructional work had been improved by the importation of foremen from Great Britain. He found the Indian mistry was not so conservative as was generally supposed. He had great admiration for a man who was a better craftsman than himself and would adapt himself to unproved methods.

Replying to Pandit Malaviya he said the

(Continued in Column 6.)

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following is the statement of accounts of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund as at Nov. 30th 1916:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contributions received in cash.	47,48,165	11	10
Contributions from the Bombay Municipality C/a Lady Hardinge War Hospital	30,000	0	0
Contributions from Commissioner of Police C/a American Mission Hospital Basra	5,076	0	0
Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper ..... Rs. 6,600			
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963 11,000	17,600	0	0
Interest received	1,81,375	1	7
	49,82,816	13	5

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief, etc.

St. John Ambulance Association			
Red Cross Depot	5,000	0	0
Belgian Relief Fund	61,846	11	0
Servian Red Cross Fund	22,359	1	6
Montenegrin Red Cross Fund	3,750	0	0
Royal Army Temperance Association	6,500	0	0
Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with Troops in the Field in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots)	1,66,466	15	4
Red Cross War Fund	74,418	9	9
For improving the amenities of the Troops	30,000	0	0
Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund	1,70,800	0	0
Sind Women's Branch Presidency War Relief Fund	10,000	0	0
Poona Women's Branch Presidency War Relief Fund	1,550	0	0
Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika	14,883	11	6
For the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs	10,000	0	0
Funds for Destitute Belgian Children	29,709	13	10
For relief of Handloom Weavers in Southern Division	7,500	0	0
For relief of Handloom Weavers of Dhulia	3,000	0	0
Commandant Military Depot Deolali	1,000	0	0
East Indies Station Naval Fund.	5,000	0	0
Payments for comforts, etc., to Troops (thro. Women's Branch)	4,000	0	0
Allowances, etc., paid to meet appeals for assistance	20,008	8	10
	6,53,993	7	9
St. John Ambulance War Hospital Dehra Dun	6,000	0	0
Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital & Byculla Club Hospital	13,05,075	12	8
Purchase & equipment of Motor Ambulances & Cars	70,254	5	11
Sundries, (Stationery, telegrams, postages, printing & circulating the Committee's Reports, etc.)	12,450	13	2
Suspense A/c Temporary Loan to Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War & Relief Fund	30,000	0	0
	20,77,774	7	6
Balance at credit Rs. of current account in Bank of Bombay on 30-11-1916 1,87,442-5-11			
*Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay 27,00,000			
Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for safe custody (par value) 15,000			
Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15 2,600	29,05,042	5	11
	49,82,816	13	5

(*A sum of Rs. 15,00,000 is earmarked for payment to His Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund).

R. AITKEN,
Hony. Treasurer.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hony. Treasurer, Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

(Continued from Column 5.)

money spent on primary and elementary education would be a direct encouragement to the industry.

Mr. B. S. Field, Bansjoora, Jheria Coal Field, in the course of his examination, dwelt on the regulating and control of labour in the mining area and said he was not aware of any effort being made to improve labourers' efficiency and skill in mines. It was a matter of great importance that young men should have a sound elementary education before beginning their apprenticeship and that they should regularly attend technical classes. He was in favour of a mining school being established at Dhanbad or Asansol which would give the mining student the opportunity of combining his daily tuition with practical demonstration at various collieries. He made several suggestions with regard the improvement of the coal trade.

After some more witnesses were examined the Commission adjourned till Monday.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Sir Thomas Holland, President, and members of the Industrial Commission will visit the Sibpur Civil Engineering College to-morrow and will spend the whole day in inspecting the different sections of the College.

It is understood the provisional programme of the Industrial Commission will undergo some change as the visits to Assam in December and Burma in January have been indefinitely postponed.

The Commission will leave Calcutta on the 13th December and after visiting Nagpur, Katni, and Jubbulpore, will return to Calcutta on the 24th, when they go into recess during the Christmas week.

The examination of witnesses will be resumed in January. The sittings will last till about the 12th after which the Commission will proceed to Madras halting *en route* Cuttack and Bezwada.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, December 2, 1916.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON INTERNMENT

We publish elsewhere two items, from Bengal and Behar respectively, which are instructive as illustrating the variety of persecution to which internment, in insufficiently responsible hands, may lend itself. Few of us are reconciled to internment, as prescribed and permitted under the Defence of India Act, but even conceding the principle of the thing as a war emergency measure, it is hard to see why the Executive should seek to evolve needless refinements of arbitrary procedure. The "Bengalee" draws attention to the case of Sachindra Lal Mitra, a schoolmaster who was convicted in the Khulna Conspiracy case in 1910 and sentenced to 7 years' transportation. The man served part of the sentence in the Andamans and the rest in different jails in India. When he had served out the full term of his imprisonment he was released from the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, on 1st November last. On the same day, we are told, an order was issued for his internment and it was served on him on the 9th. By this order he has been interned in his own house. As our contemporary points out, "it is quite clear in this case that his internment had been decided upon before his release from jail, and it is equally certain that there could be no other charge against him than that on which he was convicted 7 years ago." Yet after the man had made the fullest expiation for his crime, in accordance with judicial finding, the moment he is let out the Executive pounce upon him and intern him for an indefinite period. We assume there is no suggestion that new evidence, justifying a fresh charge, was discovered during the man's protracted imprisonment, for if such were the case, the evidence in question should have been legally forthcoming for purposes of a proper trial. In the absence of any explanation, we can only agree with the "Bengalee" that "an interment of this

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MOTILAL M. MUNSHI.

B.A., LL.B.

Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side, BOMBAY.

DUMAS (near Surat).

of equity or justice."

But the mischief of this kind of high-handedness is peculiarly far-reaching, and has been consistently overlooked by those responsible for executive action in India. The blundering haste of the kind of procedure under notice is of a piece with the short-sightedness which, not so long ago, insisted on the penalising for life of young and palpably immature students for acts of impulsive folly or spasmodic outrage. Similarly, we have had at least one case of a man of acknowledged ability and integrity who has been hounded out of Indian public life, simply because he had the misfortune, in the first instance, to fall a victim to official suspicion. The bureaucracy, like Nadir Shah, is not bound to give reasons for its actions. That predisposes it to autocratic ineptitude. And where a mistake is made it has neither the courage nor grace to make reparation; Instead, it has recourse to the painful and ignominious process of "saving its face,"—at any cost. Nothing to us is more surprising than the obstinate blindness, on the part of those who should know better, to the psychological aspect of the matter. In the sensitive and highly-strung state of Indian politics, is it worth while creating and perpetuating unnecessary bitterness? Is it statesmanship, in any sense of the term, to compromise the fair fame of British Justice by acts whose expediency, legality and morality are alike open to question?

We come now to the graceless antics of young Behar assiduously aping its unhappy exemplar. The Editor of "Al-Hilal" was interned, we presume, on grounds that to the Government must have appeared sufficient and suitable at the time. The details of such considerations are neither disclosed nor intended to be discussed. As no charge is formulated the man interned cannot very well air his defence. The incarceration runs its course in silence and suspicion. But the "Royal" Province in the exercise of its new energy must needs improve upon its erstwhile associate and partner. As against a man who is interned, who is not on his trial, and therefore debarred from legal vindication, the Government of Behar and Orissa are pleased to declare that they "received reliable information" that he was engaged in treasonable communication with the enemies of his Majesty the King-Emperor. If that was so why was he not subjected to judicial, instead of executive, retribution? The invocation of "reliable information," after recent episodes, would be comic if it were not so pitiful. There is neither finality nor invariable accuracy, as the Indian public knows to its cost, about the C. I. D. reports which, presumably, comprise the Government's" reliable information." Meanwhile, Moulvie Azad has issued a passionate protest against the allegation of the Behar Government, denying in the most emphatic terms possible that he has ever been in communication, treasonable on otherwise with the King's enemies and challenging an enquiry. A very heavy responsibility lays upon the Government which refuses to give a man, in such circumstances, the opportunity to prove his innocence.

GOVERNMENT AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A Parliamentary return issued on the motion of Sir Herbert Roberts shows that during the three years 1912-1914 the number of Excise Advisory Committees established in India was 336, of which as many as 118 had a majority of official members. The number and location of shops constitute the outward expression of the the nature of Government excise policy. It was with the object of eventually acquiring control of the liquor traffic, with a view to checking the drink evil, that the appointment of these bodies, with a predominance of non-official members on them, had been consistently advocated by leaders of Indian public opinion. The Parliamentary return, however, shows how even this moderate demand has been inadequately satisfied. While in Bengal, the United Provinces and Behar the non-official element predominates on the Committees, in Bombay and Madras, on the other hand, there is an official majority. But whether there is a non-official majority or not, even the advisory power of the Committee is effectively restricted by the fact that almost invariably the recommendations are definitely and finally framed by the official head before being nominally submitted to the Committee. It is not surprising, therefore, that the number of reductions effected through the Committees was only seventy-seven per annum, or, that only one shop was closed for every four committees. But this is not all. The rules lay down that the Committee should not meet unless convened by the official Chairman, that is, the Collector,—which means that the function of advice and recommendation whenever they think necessary, but only meet to give formal support to the action decided upon by the Collector, and that, too, when that officer pleases to summon them. That not infrequently, this officer does not even care to consult them is seen from the fact that as many as 175 Committees out of a total of 326 took no action during the period of three years. That drastic reforms are needed for the excise policy of the Government to be brought into line with public opinion in the country goes without saying. It is satisfactory, however, that the Secretary of State has wisely decided to forward to the Government of India the memorandum of reforms addressed by Sir Herbert Roberts for their consideration,—of which the following are the main features:—

"(a) That rules should be drawn up governing the constitution, powers, and procedure of the advisory committees with a view to the more frequent, systematic, and uniform consultation of local opinion in each area;

(b) That a fuller representation on these bodies should be given to the inhabitants of the locality, either by direct election or through the medium of the municipality or other local authority; and that in every case the non-official members shall be in a majority;

(c) That the committees should be consulted with regard to all questions relating to the local administration of Excise, and that no additional shops should be opened without their expressed sanction;

(d) That the system of advisory committees should be extended to all towns, villages, and rural areas, except where the conditions are manifestly unsuitable, in which case less formal methods of consultation may be adopted; and

(e) That in the larger cities of India the advisory committees should be converted into licensing boards (as has already been done in Calcutta) and endowed with full and final powers of determining the number and location of all licensed premises within their respective areas."

This is the minimum that should be done or should have been done by now. With the example set by Russia and France of total abstention and the policy of rigorous restriction followed by Great Britain, we trust the Government of India will not tolerate further adherence to the existing policy which,—whatever their own intention may be,—is in the hands of the excise authorities whose minds are directed towards the raising of revenue rather than the checking of the drink evil.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Ronaldshay on "Baboos."

Cheap sneers at what is called "Babooism" is, of course, part of the stock in trade of men like Lord Ronaldshay, who, after a hurried tour through India, write books composed of hasty generalisations and superficial observations on the people and their ways. It must be extremely gratifying to the people of Bengal to know that their Governor designate is among these superficial observers who regard the "baboo" as fair game for ridicule and contempt, without having any claim at all to know Bengal and its inhabitants. At the time he wrote his stupendous record of dulness entitled 'Sport and Politics under an Eastern Sky," we believe Lord Ronaldshay had never been in Bengal or nearer to it than Bombay or Simla. But in the first half-dozen pages he rushes into the inevitable gibe at the "baboo." At Rawal Pindi he had to engage a tonga and we read:—

"The sleek-looking baboo in charge, bubbling over with the innate aversion of his race to do anything in any way but in the most leisurely manner, assured me that to supply a tonga at such short notice was altogether out of the question; and when I pointed to the rows of empty vehicles lying idle outside, his baboo soul burst forth in a torrent of petty excuses, which was only stemmed when I casually produced from my pocket a few shining rupees. It is curious what a soothing effect the sight of a little silver (in coin form) has on the agitated nerves of an excited baboo etc., etc.

What *can* one say of the ineptitude of the appointment of the writer of this passage to be the Governor of Bengal?

Lord Ronaldshay's Babu English.

It would be interesting to know by the way how anyone would "bubble over" with aversion to laziness. But this is only one example of the unconscious "babuism" in his literary efforts to which this noble writer is somewhat addicted. Some of his passages might have been written by one of those traditional "babus,"—largely the invention of English satirists. Hear the introduction to the work from which we have quoted above.

"One of the features of the latter half of the nineteenth century was undoubtedly to be found in the extraordinary facilities for travel which sprang into existence with the subdual (*sic*) of steam and electricity, enabling enormous numbers of people to journey with speed and comfort over the whole of the civilised globe. Countless lines of ocean-going steamers, vast networks of iron ways, rivers and inland seas converted into highways for the use of man, canals, post-roads, cables and telegraph wires have gone far to bring even the remote

And so on, in the best school-boy essayist style, until we come to the following gem:—

"But it is perhaps in the heart of the great lonely mountains, crowned with eternal snows, where before her sublime grandeur the soul of man bows down, that nature speaks with most emphatic voice."

"Nature speaks with most emphatic voice" could not be excelled as a typical "babuism." As a matter of fact the sort of literature produced by English writers of this kind abounds with what have come to be known as "babuisms." As a stylist Lord Ronaldshay is distinctly "babu," using the word in its satirical sense. And the Bengalis over whom he is to rule are among the most cultured races in Asia!

India's Part in the War.

The part played by India in the war is known to all the world,—not excluding America. Nevertheless, the interview which Sir Michael O'Dwyer gave to the representative of the Associated Press of America,—though it contains nothing that is news to people in this country, must as far as neutral opinion outside India is concerned, throw a new light on the significance of that part. Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that out of 190,000 Indian recruits since the war, the Punjab, though its population was only one-twelfth of the Indian Empire, had furnished 50 per cent., and one-third of the recruits were Sikhs, though they only comprised one-tenth of the population of the Punjab. The Punjab and the Sikhs may well be proud of this splendid record. Sir Michael O'Dwyer truly said that the misdeeds of "a few thousands" (they were however actually not more than a few hundreds) of the community, so far from affecting the traditional loyalty of the Sikhs, had only stimulated the Sikh nation to greater service. No appreciation could be too high for what the Sikhs and the Punjab have achieved. But apart from that, it must be insisted that the loyalty of the people in other parts of the country has been no less spontaneous and deep, though the man-power of the rest of the country has not been drawn upon as it might have been.

The Ranade Institute.

The Ranade Industrial and Economic Institute, Poona, established as a memorial to the late Mr. Justice Ranade, has been doing modest but substantial work in the field of industrial research. According to the latest report, the major portion of the activity, during the last two years, consisted of the investigation of Tarwad bark,—one of three tanning materials of importance found in Western India, and one about which least is known whether as regards its amount, its value and its possibilities. The chief point under investigation by Mr. Limaye, Assistant Director of the Institute, was the percentage of Tannin in the Tarwad barks. As a result of the investigation of barks grown in different localities, Mr. Limaye has found that there is not much variation in the tannin contents as one would be led to suppose on the strength of a publication of the Imperial Institute, which says "the samples gave extreme variation in the amount of a stringent principle and, therefore, of commercial value,"—the actual variation being found not to go beyond about 4 per cent. Mr. Limaye has also been able to show the possibility of putting the tannins in Tarwad bark on the market in a handy form instead of the bulky bark.

"Coregub."

Another worker, Mr. Mulay has been able to prepare "coregum,"—a substance of great value in hollow castings and generally imported from foreign countries, out of very cheap raw material and hopes to place it in the market at a cheaper rate with the help of a local firm. Another problem tackled was that of preparing thymol from ajowan seed, and statistics were collected about the possibility of essential oils on this side of the country. Besides, analytical work of a general nature was undertaken at the request of different firms and gentlemen,—a fact which shows that the work of the Institute is being gradually appreciated by people who are engaged in different industries. The progress is a slow one, but the utility of the Institute will increase as its work gets more widely known.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Nizam paid yesterday an informal visit to His Excellency the Governor in the State Bungalow at 3-30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor returned H. H. the Nizam's visit at Nepean House later in the afternoon.

MAHOMEDAN ELECTION ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

To-day's "Gazette of India", announces that Mr. M. A. Jinnah has been duly elected as a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

In connection with the above announcement we understand that Mr. Perceval's report on the recent enquiry, was entirely in Mr. Jinnah's favour.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

VICEROY'S SYMPATHY.

The Assistant Private Secretary to H. E. Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India, writes to Mr. V. R. Shinde, General Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, from Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, as follows:—

"I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 21st October forwarding a copy of the Ninth Annual Report of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India. His Excellency the Viceroy has read the report with interest and has desired that a donation of Rs. 100 be sent on his behalf in aid of the funds of the Society."

LADY WILLINGDON ARMY NURSES CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am writing to appeal to your readers on behalf of a war institution which so far has made no appeal for public support.

The Lady Willingdon Club for Army Nurses, which was opened last Saturday, is greatly in need of a piano.

Do you think any of your readers would like either to lend or give us one?—Yours, etc.,

EDITH E. WHITEHEAD,
Secretary.

The Lady Willingdon Army Nurses Club,
Admiral's House,
Cooperage, Bombay, Nov. 30th.

The Halwais (sweetmeat vendors) in Simla have closed their shops as a protest to the enforcement of new regulations by the Simla Municipality under which they should obtain a license and abide by certain conditions laid therein.

CONSTANTINE'S DEFINITE REFUSAL.

ALLIES TO LAND TROOPS.

CONSTANTINE'S CONTUMACY.

ADMIRAL FOURNET'S DECISION.

QUESTION OF LANDING FORCES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Dec. 1.

The situation is unchanged.

Admiral Fournet will land forces on Friday morning, unless Government abandons its stubbornness in the meantime.

DEFINITE REFUSAL.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A telegram from Athens dated November 30th says in reply to Admiral Fournet's threat to land troops failing compliance with his demands, the Government to-night definitely refused to surrender guns and arms.

GREEK WAR MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 30.

The Minister of War has resigned for reasons of health. The aged general Hazzopoules replaces him.

GREEK GUERILLA BANDS IN EPIRUS.

ALLIES' WARNING TO ATHENS GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 29.

Allied Ministers visited the Foreign Minister in connection with Epirus, where Graeco-Albanian guerillas have been organised to fight the Italian troops.

It is stated that the Ministers pointed out that Greece's promise to punish the officers who organised bands had not been fulfilled and said that Italy demanded the recall and severe punishment of the officers.

MASS LEVY IN GERMANY.

DR. BETHMANN-HOLLWEG'S JUSTIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.

Introducing the mass Levy Bill in the Reichstag, Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg said that Germany's enemies did not yet desire peace. They were much superior numerically. The reasons for the Bill were forged under the incessant fire at the front. He claimed that the German lines were still unbroken, but admitted that the result of the Allies' vast supplies of shells could be seen on the Somme.

Dr. Bethmann indicated that voluntary means of carrying out mass levy would be utilised before compulsion was applied.

The speakers generally approved the Bill, but, a representative of the Socialist minority declared that his party rejected the measure because it deprived workmen of the right to choose their place of abode. Even if the enemy were in Germany, he asserted, he could not treat the population worse than the Bill proposed to do.

This statement caused a great commotion and angry protests were made.

FIGHTING IN TRENTINO.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN AERIAL DUELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

An Italian official statement reports reciprocal artillery firing in the Trentino. Our batteries set on fire billets in the Upper Avisio and Middle Isonzo and caught the escaping troops.

Numerous fights in the air have occurred. We have shot down two aeroplanes in the Agno Valley and Sugana Valley.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

In reply to Admiral Foumet's threat to land troops failing compliance with his demands, the Greek Government has definitely refused to surrender guns and arms.

A Roumanian official communiqué records violent actions on the whole north and north-west front. The Roumanians made progress in the Buzeu and Prahova Valleys. Violent actions are proceeding on the Glaxaciro.

A Russian official statement says the enemy has occupied Koman, which is 17 miles south-south-east of Bukharest.

The Greek War Minister has resigned and the aged General Hazzopoulos replaces him.

ROUMANIAN SITUATION.

VIOLENT ACTIONS ON NORTH FRONT.

ENEMY ADVANCE FROM THE SOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A Roumanian official communiqué records violent actions on the whole north and north-west front.

We made progress in the Buzeu and Prahova Valleys. Violent actions are proceeding on the Glaxaciro.

The situation on the southern front is unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A Russian official statement says:—

The enemy has occupied Koman, which is 17 miles south-south-east of Bukharest.

MACKENSEN'S ADVANCE.

ENEMY NEARING CALUGARENI,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

General Mackensen's composite force of Austrians, Germans, Turks and Bulgarians is reported by a Russian communiqué to be nearing Calugareni 20 miles from Bukharest, and 10 from the outlying fortifications.

The enemy is simultaneously attacking the Danube ferry at Oltenitza, farther East, apparently with the intention of further enveloping the Roumanians.

The battle to decide the fate of Bukharest is therefore imminent.

ENEMY'S PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

The following Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 29th November, says:—

The Austro-German forces have made further progress in South-west Roumania, having occupied certain barges on the upper part of the river at Armesuand and Giurgevo on the Danube, 40 miles south-west of Bucharest. No action appears to have been fought and the Roumanians are evidently withdrawing in accordance with a plan. The portion of Roumania now occupied by the enemy is wheat-bearing. The Roumanian oil-fields lie north of Bukharest.

BULGARIA'S DEMAND ON ROUMANIA.

A PRE-WAR PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.

In the Bulgarian Parliament the Premier stated that prior to the Roumanian entry into war Bulgaria offered not to attack Roumania if the latter would give the Dobrudja to Bulgaria. Roumania did not reply.

GERMAN SHORTAGE IN MAN-POWER.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE IN OFFENSIVE IN ROUMANIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent, while admitting that the position of Bukharest is growing serious and that the Russian flanking force in the Dobrudja has still some distance to go before reaching its immediate objective adds:

"Where exactly the Germans will meet real opposition to their encompassing march upon Bukharest is as uncertain as the fact that they will be adequately met."

It appears to be certain, the correspondent goes on to point out, as evidence of German shortage in man-power that to find a satisfactory striking force against Bukharest the enemy has been compelled to reshuffle the whole line opposed to Russia. German troops are being removed from every tranquil portion of the front, Austrians taking their place. There is no longer any disguise about this method of shuffling and German hatred of their Allies has become deeper in consequence. Germans must be wherever active fighting is. The Austrians are left in charge wherever there is a lull.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

FRESH SUCCESS IN WOODED CARPATHIANS.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS NEAR KIRLIBABA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A Russian official statement says:—In the Wooded Carpathians we have gained possession of the Riekada Height and have taken 100 prisoners.

A battle is proceeding on the heights east of Kirlibaba. The latter is under our fire. 900 prisoners have been captured in the last two days.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A German communiqué says: In the wooded Carpathians and on the Moldavian frontier the Russians continued to attack and gained some advantages.

BULGARIAN COASTAL TOWNS BOMBED.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH NAVAL AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Admiralty says that Naval squadrons made daily raids on the Bulgarian coast between November 23rd and 28th. They bombed Karjani and the Angista rail-station, where a direct hit was scored and the camp at Rajolivos, where the troops were subjected to machine-gun fire.

Considerable damage was done to an aerodrome at Drama and attacks were made on Porna and Doksamboe.

The repeated attacks on Drama and Angista produced satisfactory results.

All machines returned safely.

ITALIAN ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

DURAZZO AND ELBASAN ENDANGERED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Agenzia Nazionale's" Zurich correspondent says that the fall of Monastir and the Italian advance in southern Albania having endangered Durazzo and Elbasan, the German General Staff has advised the Austrians to evacuate those places.

RAIN AND FOG IN MACEDONIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 30.

This afternoon's communiqué reports nothing important on the western front or in Macedonia, where rain and fog have interfered with the operations.

Our aircraft dropped many bombs on Pritep.

BULGARIAN KING'S NERVOUS BREAK-DOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Agenzia Libera" says King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who was suffering from a nervous breakdown, left Bulgaria in the summer for treatment in Austria and has not returned.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY WORK,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A British communiqué says there was reciprocal artillery work. The enemy's fire was particularly heavy between the Somme and the Ancre.

FRENCH GUNS AT WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 1.

A communiqué says: South of the Somme there was vigorous reciprocal bombardment between Chaulnes wood and Berny. At Berny, near Massige in Champagne, trench guns blew up an enemy ammunition depot, and north of Four de Paris in Argonne exploded t'ree camouflets which wrecked enemy mining works.

Sub-Lieutenant Umgesser has brought down his eighteenth aeroplane.

DARFUR REBELLION.

ORGANISED RESISTANCE AT END.

ALIDINAR'S SONS SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Sirdar of the Sudan reports that all Alidinar's sons have surrendered and no important men remain in the field. It is believed that organised resistance in Darfur is at end.

NEW AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR TO U. S.

PRECEDENTS FOR BRITISH REFUSAL OF SAFE CONDUCT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Exchange Telegram Company's Washington correspondent says that the State Department has received the British refusal of a safe conduct for Count Tarnowski, the new Austrian ambassador, and is examining the precedents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

The Government has requested Britain and France to reconsider their refusal to grant a safe conduct to Tarnowski, the new Austrian Ambassador to the United States.

U. S. AND FOREIGN LOANS.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WARNING TO BANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

The Federal Reserve Board has issued a statement cautioning the Federal Reserve Banks against locking up funds in foreign loans and Treasury Bills.

Nevertheless, it is announced that British and French Treasury Notes, ranging from one to six months, will be issued in limited amounts in response to the widespread demand from banks and investors, but they must be non-renewable.

HOLLAND AND HUN PIRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.

In reply to Dutch representations about the sinking of the Blommersdyk off the American coast, Germany has agreed to pay compensation for the ship and the portion of cargo consigned to the Dutch Government, and refers to the prize court decision regarding the remainder of the cargo.

Germany says that U53 sank the Blommersdyk because it would have to touch Kirkwall and the bulk of the cargo was conditional contraband. Germany Germany admits the subsequent declaration of the Dutch Government that the Blommersdyk's grain being consigned to it, shows that the ship should not have been destroyed.

DR, WILSON AND BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

Mr. Gerard returns to his post as Ambassador in Berlin on December 2nd. He bears a personal message from Dr. Wilson urging Germany to reconsider the question of deportations from Belgium, which are alienating the neutrals.

NEW TAX ON BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAVRE, Nov. 29.

Germany is imposing a new tax of £400,000 monthly on Belgium.

GERMAN METHODS IN COURLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 1.

Refugees state that Germans in nine months have courtmartialled and executed 2,000 inhabitants of Courland for alleged treason and espionage.

TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

It is understood that a proposal to appoint a trade commissioner for India in London has been submitted to Mr. Chamberlain.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

PREMIERS' CONFIDENCE IN FINAL TRIUMPH.

CLOSE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

It is officially announced that M. Trepoff, the new Russian Premier, has telegraphed to Mr. Asquith expressing Russia's confidence with God's help and the co-operation of the Allies in the final triumph over the common enemy and also trusting in the indissoluble friendship between the two countries.

Mr. Asquith warmly reciprocating, has expressed Great Britain's assurance that the continued close co-operation between the two Governments will greatly contribute to the certain success of the Allied cause. The Government and the people, he says, are unitedly convinced that the friendship between Great Britain and Russia, already confirmed by common efforts and sacrifices, will remain unshaken throughout the future and tend to the maintenance of peace and civilisation.

NEW REUTER AGREEMENT.

RATIFIED BY SHAREHOLDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A meeting of the shareholders of Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, unanimously ratified the agreement whereby the Hon. Mr. Mark Napier, Lord Glenconner, Lord Peel and Sir Starr Jameson have purchased the property and assets of the Company for £550,000.

Mr. Gerald Williams, one of the Directors, who presided, emphasised that the names of the purchasers stood for all that was honourable and straightforward in British traditions. Their chief object was to assure Reuter's remaining Imperial, independent and impartial and unconnected with any financial undertaking.

CONSCRIPTION CONTROVERSY IN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1.

A vote of want of confidence in Mr. Hughes' Government, arising from the conscription controversy has been defeated by 46 votes to 21.

PENSIONS BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

In the House of Commons the Pensions Bill with amendments tending to unify the administration, which had already been accepted by Government, passed through the Committee.

SALVATION ARMYS' WORK IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Commissioner Mitchell, of the Salvation Army, is proceeding to India shortly to consider proposals to extend the Salvation Army's work there.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY AND JUTE TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Board of Referees has increased the statutory percentage for the excess profits duty for Bengal jute trade from six to seven per cent. for companies and from seven to eight for private firms.

GERMAN-MANNED BARQUE DETAINED BY CHILI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

"The Times" Valparaiso correspondent says that Chili has detained a German-manned barque, which was about to sail loaded with supplies suggesting privateering and aiding of submarines.

A CALCUTTA FIRM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

In the House of Commons Sir J. D. Rees asked whether the business of the Calcutta firm of Ernsthausen was being carried on by members of the family under the name of Ernest Howeson.

Mr. Chamberlain said he understood that the gentlemen mentioned were natural-born British subjects.

SOUTH WALES COALFIELD,

CONTROL ASSUMED BY BOARD OF TRADE.

APPLICATION OF DEFENCE ACT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

It is officially announced that the Board of Trade, under the Defence of Realm Consolidation Regulations will assume, on December 1st., the possession and control of the South Wales coalfield.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Government's control of the South Wales coalfield brings the coal trade within the scope of the Munitions Act, limiting the owners' profits and restricting the freedom which miners almost alone have enjoyed among nationally important workers.

LATER.

The Press-Bureau states that the new defence regulation empowers the Board of Trade to take possession of any coal mine where it is deemed expedient for the defence of the realm. The Board of Trade has appointed an advisory committee representing itself, the Home Office and the Admiralty to apply the regulation to South Wales. The committe will meet forthwith to deal with wages.

BRITISH FOOD CONTROLLER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The name of the British Food Controller is as yet unknown. The general belief is that a civilian will be appointed with a Supply soldier under him. Military men hope these roles will be reversed.

VICEROY'S ABSENCE FROM CALCUTTA RACES.

DECISION MUCH REGRETTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The decision of the Viceroy not to attend the Calcutta Races during his stay in Calcutta and Barrackpore from December 22nd to January 11th is regretted by all sections of the community in Calcutta. The big race days on which the King Emperor's, the Viceroy's, and Governor's Cups are run are quite as much social functions as they are race meetings and the absence of the Viceroy will rob them of the touch of pageantry with which the state arrival and departure of the Viceroy or Governor has always invested them, for, of course, if the Viceroy does not attend the Governor cannot. It appears that Lord Chelmsford has decided not to attend any race meetings until the war is over. One result of his Excellency's decision has been to leave Government House without any day engagement on Boxing Day, which is King-Emperor's Cup day at the races. Lord Carmichael's absence from the scene, in which he has been such a familiar figure on all the big days since he became Governor of Bengal, is universally deplored.

Commenting on this the "Statesman" sympathises with the motive, but points out that it will now silence the malevolent attacks at Home. The mantle of charity covers the Christmas race. The King-Emperor and the Viceroy will give cups for the races and have not withdrawn them this year, so that a curious anomaly will arise owing to the Viceroy's absence. The "Englishman" also regrets the cancelment of his attendance and points out that racing is still permitted at Home and is largely attended.

GERMANY AND NORWAY.

PROSPECTS OF NAGREGMENT ON PIRACY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

An apparently inspired statement publisned in the German press suggests the probability of Germany reaching an understanding with Norway.

Germany, it is suggested, will take all possible precautions to save the crews of vessels sunk for carrying contraband and will allow a certain amount of Norweigian fish to be exported.

No mention is made of Norway's prohibition of submarines using her waters. The "Exchange" correspondent at Amsterdam suggests that it is possible that Herr Zimmermann's policy of not questioning this order now prevails at Berlin.

FRENCH PRESS TRIBUTE TO JELLICOE AND BEATTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 30.

The newspapers pay a tribute to Admiral Jellicoe's unequalled experience and the masterly manner in which the blockade of Germany has been carried out.

They say that Sir D. Beatty is the most popular British sailor of proved capability and hope that his energy, tempered by experience, will be manifested in successful initiative.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES.

SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL CONDITION.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

TRIBUTE TO INDIA'S HELP TO EMPIRE.

The annual general meeting of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund was held yesterday in the Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, Vice-President of the Branch, presiding. The meeting was attended by Lord Willingdon who on arrival was received by Lady Reed, Mr. Cadell, Mr. J. A. D. McBain and the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna.

The Chairman, Mr. P. R. Cadell, said they all regretted very much the absence of Lady Willingdon, and in her person such an unworthy person as himself had to take the chair. The best results of the work done by the Ladies' Fund would be apparent to them from the report which would be read there. He then called upon Lord Willingdon to address the meeting.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sorry that I must find fault with your Chairman for having in his first few sentences arrogated to himself the position of personating Lady Willingdon to-day for I assure you that I have come here not so much as Governor of Bombay as the representative of her Excellency at this gathering and as I know that Lady Willingdon would not have made a long speech if she had been here this afternoon, in that particular respect I intended to represent her as faithfully as I can. Besides I find there are a galaxy of orators sitting round me who will speak with so much more authority about the details of this organization with which they are much more closely associated than I, that I should be very wrong if I were to intervene for more than a few minutes between them and you. I have brought a message for you from Lady Willingdon, which is to this effect that she wished me to express her sincere regrets that she is unable to be present this afternoon and you will realize how real her disappointment is for she has always taken the keenest interest in the work of Women's Branch; she wished me further to express her absolute confidence that throughout all the Presidency from the Northern limits of Sind to the southern boundaries of the Dharwar District the enthusiasm and zeal for your service to the Empire will continue in doing all you can to help the welfare of our troops by sending comforts and supplies in the future and she wishes to thank you all and here I wish to be associated with her for your splendid record of service during the past year. We both wish we could have thanked each individual personally, but you must take her thanks in a collective spirit and believe that our gratitude comes from the bottom of our hearts.

SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

It is very satisfactory to feel that our funds are in such a very satisfactory condition which of course is largely due to the splendid results of the War Sale and Fete which took place last week (Applause). I would, however like to point out that whereas at the beginning of our work our expenditure was Rs. 25,000 a month, it has now increased to Rs. 45,000, and I, therefore, hope that the ordinary subscriptions will keep on coming in and ensure for us a substantial balance at the end of the current year.

With regard to the general administration I think I need say little. Those who have visited the Women's Branch must realize that things have been working on oiled wheels and this fact speaks volumes for the efficiency of the heads of the various departments. Indeed there are only two matters with regard to the report to which I must make any special reference. In the first place you will remember that when Lady Willingdon went to England she appointed an Advisory Committee of three gentlemen to give advice and assistance on any matters that might arise with regard to the administration in her absence. I must express my admiration for the courage of these gentlemen in undertaking to give advice on matters connected with a Women's organization. I congratulate them too on the fact that their advice has been so much appreciated that they have got an extension of service. (Laughter and applause). The second new departure in the work of the Branch is the establishment of the stamp department, the existence of which is largely due to the initiative of Mrs. Herbert Scott. I understand that the profits from this department are likely to be considerable and I hope that we all beginning with the Governor may support this department by voluntarily taxing ourselves to the small extent of putting a war stamp on every letter we write in future.

TWO KINDS OF CRITICS

I think it will probably be agreed that no great organization escapes a certain amount of criticism and even your own is not free in this respect, but if it is any consolation to you I may tell you that even such an admirably administered organization as the Bombay Government is subject to criticism from time to time. We always have with us two kinds of critics; the useful critic, who by his criticisms endeavours to increase the efficiency of and improve the methods of any particular enterprise; and we have the critic who is not so useful, who has generally much time on his hands, who has no constructive suggestions to make, or any accurate information to act on, but spends his time in endeavouring to disparage the useful work which is done by others. Let me refer in regard to this latter class of critic to two criticisms which have been heard with reference to your particular work. It has been said and you have probably heard it, that the goods which were sent out from your depot here, did not reach the units to which they were consigned in Mesopotamia. I am not going to go into details with regard to this matter for I am glad to be able to tell you that Mr. Hughes, who was instrumental in starting and working your depot at Basra for many months is present here this afternoon and will give you the true facts with regard to this matter. I will, therefore, merely state from the information I have received that the criticism on this head is entirely without any foundation, and the second criticism which I hear of is this that both the fund for which I am responsible and the Women's Fund are inclined to do more for the British soldiers than for the Indian troops. To this I give an absolute direct denial. (Here here, and applause). Our funds have been raised for the purpose of helping in every way we can the Imperial forces of his Majesty to whatever race they belong and we wish to do everything that we possibly can both for the British and Indian troops, and I urge very strongly upon these critics that they would be better employed in using their best efforts to help our work; and in making suggestions which will be of real value in giving further comforts and relief to our troops.

INDIA'S HELP TO THE EMPIRE.

Now, while I am on the question of criticism, I must mention that there is a matter which has been on my mind for some time, and to which, I feel bound to refer on the present occasion. You may from time to time have read in the English Press and you may possibly have heard that there is a certain amount of criticism among some people in England that India has not done all she could to help the Empire in this great war which has been going on for the past two years. I can only speak for the Bombay Presidency, but from what I have read and seen of the work of other Provinces I wish to state as my confirmed opinion that India has done her part right well. She has done it in the past, she is doing it at the present, and I go further and say that in the future, if necessity arose and if a further call came, India would readily show her keen sense of responsibility as a partner in the destiny of the British Empire.

Before I sit down, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would make one further remark, and it is with regard to the war work of the Bombay Presidency. I assure you that it is with feelings of deepest and keenest satisfaction that I speak of all the work that has been done by our funds for the troops in the field and in the hospitals in Bombay, Karachi and elsewhere. I can claim on behalf of my Presidency that apart from individual gifts of aeroplanes, motor ambulances, and many other gifts connected with the war, we have collected through our funds more money than has been collected in any other Presidency or Province in the country. The amount is at present the handsome sum of over Rs. 52 lakhs (Applause), and I am perfectly certain that if I found it necessary to make an appeal for further funds, I would receive a generous response throughout the Bombay Presidency. (Applause.)

With regard to the output of work and comforts that you, ladies, have sent to our soldiers at the front I can only say that the women of the Bombay Presidency have set a most magnificent example to the whole of the rest of the country. (Applause). I will only add one word more. I thank you on my wife's behalf and on my own for the splendid war service you have given in the past, and I am quite convinced that throught the Presidency there will be no slackening in your enthusiasm and that you are all fully determined to do your utmost to help our gallant men till the war is over and till the victory is won (Applause).

WORK IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Mrs. Orr then gave an account of the valuable work done by the mofussil branches throughout the year. From time to time special calls were made on them, and they invariably responded with alacrity and enthusiasm. A few of the more well-to-do branches throughout the Presidency were self-supporting and supplied their own material, others get materials from the Central Office, make them up locally, and return the finished articles to Bombay. From several branches it was reported that with the progress of time the general anxiety to assist with generous and timely gifts became more and more marked, and there was nowhere any sign of flagging.

The number of articles of clothing sent in from up-country branches to the Central Office during the year reached the enormous total of something well over 100,000, a record of which the Women's Branch had every reason to be proud.

HINDU BRANCH.

Mrs. Sirur speaking for the Hindu Branch, said a Centre was opened in Girgaon for the convenience of Hindu ladies soon after the commencement of the war. The total number of garments sewn up to date was 56,735. Considering the large Hindu community the record was a modest one but one should remember that such work was somewhat new to a Hindu woman's surroundings. So it was to the Hindu men she would appeal first to explain to her Hindu sisters the object of the noble work. If they did so she felt sure they should never lack workers and that the work could be carried on on a scale which would be a credit to the whole community. She appealed to her Hindu sisters to rise equal to the occasion, and continue their efforts to a greater extent and thus acquit themselves as true Hindu women.

WORK AMONG PARSIS.

Mr. J. B. Petit detailed the work of the Parsi section. Mrs. Petit said:—The material for making garments, which is supplied by the Women's Branch, is taken over to this section twice a week or oftener if necessary. There garments are cut out according to standard patterns, and then issued to workers, who take them to their homes to sew. When the garments are ready, they are brought back to the Parsi section, where they are examined with a view to correcting mistakes or omissions, and then they are sent to the Women's Branch depot. This work was done entirely by voluntary lady workers in the beginning, aided by the Seva Sadan. In the meantime earnest appeals were received from several poor women to be allowed to do this work for payment. The organizers of the Parsi section saw in this an opportunity to extend the usefulness of their work, especially as they recognized that several of the voluntary workers, could use their energy to greater advantage to help the same cause in other directions. With a little effort they obtained small monthly subscriptions and contributions from Parsi ladies and gentlemen, as well as from charity funds from which to pay the poor workers. Thus the Parsi section is enabled to keep up the supply of sewn garments to the Women's Branch, as efficiently as before, whilst helping many a poor woman to support her family. It must be mentioned, however, that there are still several ladies who do voluntary work as earnestly as ever, and who are a pillar of strength to the section at times of unexpected demands on their resources. The total number of garments made up to now is about 89,000. The requests for garments and comforts made to the Women's Branch at present, are greater than ever before, and consequently the work of the various sections has increased in proportion. It is very necessary, therefore, that those who have made it possible for this section, either by personal work or by subscriptions, to contribute the share of the Parsis to the Women's Branch, will not relax their efforts; and it is hoped that new helpers will join the section in carrying on this work satisfactorily up to the very end.

MAHOMEDAN SECTION.

Dilshad Begum's account regarding the work done by the Mahomedan section was then read. In this she said:—None of the ladies who have worked from the beginning have ever faltered. The great influence of her Highness the Lady Ali Shah is help indeed and the others are doing their best. The number of articles we have made by now are over a lakh. One lady has herself made over a thousand articles and intends going on. I must, however, appeal to the Memon community for support. Their ladies with the exception of a very few have not come forward to help as they might. I appeal to the men and I know if they exercise their influence and ask their ladies to join hands with us the combination of the whole Mahomedan community will be something to be proud of and complete (Applause).

WORK AT BASRA.

Mr. J. W. Hughes gave an account of his visit to Busra to open a depot there on behalf of the Women's War Fund. On his arrival there at the request of the military authorities he undertook to supervise the receipt and distribution of all gifts intended for general distribution to troops in the Field, in addition to those contributed by the Women's Branch, and he was given the title of Officer-in-Charge of War Gifts, I. E. F. "D." In order to make the existence of the War Gifts Depot generally known to the members of the Force a notice was issued in what are known as Force Routine Orders, informing the whole Force that a depot for receiving gifts of comforts and clothing sent by the various war relief organisations and private individuals for general distribution had been opened, and inviting officers commanding units to apply to the officer-in-charge of the Depot for anything in the way of comforts, etc., which they required for the men under their command. In addition to this notices to the same effect were posted in the big messes and camps in Busra at which officers stayed whilst either down from up river on a few days' leave or waiting to proceed up to the Front with drafts. The result of all this was that in due course applications for gifts began to flow in large numbers and he received visits from numerous officers on their way to join their units all of whom were naturally only too glad to be able to take up a consignment of cigarettes or tobacco or reading matter or whatever they considered their men would most appreciate. During the time he was in charge of the Depot in Busra he received on behalf of the donors, hundreds of letters and telegrams from up river acknowledging receipt of gifts which he had despatched.

Besides the articles sent by the Women's Branch and Sind Women's Branch which were responsible for the largest contributions, he received large consignments of comforts and clothing direct from the Indian Soldiers' Fund, Queen Alexandra's Field Force Fund, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and the Mesopotamian Comforts Fund, whilst the Director-General of Voluntary Organisations in London, Sir Edward Ward also sent large quantities of various useful articles which they specially asked for and which were always in demand by the men in the Field. The Indian Soldiers' Fund placed at their disposal two launches for conveying gifts up river the Satanella and the Ferishta, and the latter since its arrival in July made several useful trips up to the Front with cargoes of gifts for distribution. He drew special attention to the fact that the contributions which they were now receiving from all these Funds which he had mentioned, were the result of Lady Willingdon's recent visit to England when she visited these organisations and told them of the existence of their Depot in Busra.

GROUNDLESS COMPLAINTS.

Continuing Mr. Hughes said:—Now, before I left for Mesopotamia I had heard from various sources all sorts of stories about gifts which were sent off not only from Bombay but elsewhere, never reaching those for whom they were intended. Well, you can take it from one who has been on the spot and for months been solely engaged in this particular work that such is emphatically not the case. Mind you, I do not say that a case or two of gifts may not go astray now and again, for with the tremendous number of packages which are handled in keeping a big force fed and equipped it is of course impossible to ensure every single package arriving at its proper destination and as any one with experience of shipping business will tell you, shortages in shipments are always occurring which in most cases are unavoidable. Nevertheless I found when I was in Busra that the number of packages advised as shipped to my care and not received was very small indeed and the same may be said in the case of the goods despatched by me to the troops up river.

I would like to say a word or two about the work of the Women's Branch in particular and how much the efforts of the Branch are appreciated in Mesopotamia. I naturally came into contact with very many officers and men serving there and they one and all expressed their gratitude to her Excellency Lady Willingdon and her fellow workers for all that had been done by them in particular to make things easier for the man serving his country in Mesopotamia under very trying conditions. Her Excellency's name coupled with that of the women of the Bombay Persidency or "the Bombay Girls" as they are familiarly known, is a household word throughout Mesopitamia and I can honestly say that I think there must be very few serving the Empire in that part of the world who have never heard of The Women's Branch.

The Depot was officially inspected on two separate occasions both by Lieut General Sir Percy Leke as G.O.C., I.E.F., "D". and Lieut.-General Maude his successor, and both these Generals expressed to me their satisfaction with all they saw.

CAKES AND STAMPS.

Mr. J. E. Needham spoke about Xmas cakes and stamps. In 1914, her Excellency had a happy inspiration to send Xmas puddings to the British Officers N. C. O.'s and men of the Indian Expeditionary Forces. This proved a great success. In 1915 the success was even more marked, and over 62,000 men partook of the Women's Branch Xmas Puddings. This year for various reasons it was found impracticable to send puddings, but her Excellency cabled to the General Officers Commanding in Mesopotamia and at Aden proposing to send Xmas cakes and this proposal met with the warm approval of both generals, and some 28,000 lbs., or 12½ tons of cake had been despatched.

Ths idea of a special war stamp or seal to aid the funds of the Women's Branch, originated with a lady in Bombay. The design was drawn in Bombay and the Honorary General Secretary for the Branch took it home, and entrusted the production to the firm of De la Rue. Mr. Needham contradicted an unfounded rumour which had been heard in Bombay, to the effect that the stamp has cost so much, that far from being a financial success, it has proved a loss to the funds. This was absolutely untrue, the cost of the stamps was, more than realized by orders from firms in Bombay before a single stamp reached India, and since the stamps arrived the sale had been steady and continuous. It may be of interest to you to know that a proof sheet of the stamps was sent to his Majesty, the King, and by him were approved and admired.

Mr. C. H. Roberts then gave an account of the work of the library department and gave details of books and newspapers sent to the front and hospitals.

His Excellency the Governor's Band played selections during the afternoon.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 1.

Work in connection with the coming Congress is proceeding. Delegates from Bombay, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madras and Central Provinces, will be accommodated in houses while delegates from the United Provinces and the Punjab in tents near the pandal. The expected number of delegates from Madras and Bombay is over 300 and 400 respectively. Information received from other centres promises to make a large number of delegates.

Nearly Rs. 46,000 is already subscribed and another Rs. 10,000 is expected towards the expenses. Among the principal donors are: The Hon. the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad, Rs. 5,000; the Hon. Dr. Sunderlal, Rs. 2,000; the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Hon. Mr. Gokarannath Misra and the Hon. Mr. Samiullah Beg, Rs. 1,000 each; Thakur Shripal Singh, Rs. 1,500; and the Hon. Mr. Motichand, the Hon. Mr. Jagat Narayan, the Hon. Mr. Pragnarain, Mr. Bisheswarnath Srivastava, Mr. Ranapatram, the Raja of Tutaunja, Thakur Nawabali Khan and Rai Bahadur Ramcharandas of Allahabad, Rs. 500 each.

Following the practice recently adopted by his Majesty's Government, the Government of India have decided not to require certificates of interest in respect of imports of meat.

VICEROY AT RANGOON.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 1.

By 6 o'clock this morning Rangoon was astir and numbers of inhabitants thronged the streets with the object of viewing beautiful decorations in various pandals erected for the reception of the Viceroy along the route from the landing jetty to Government House. By 8 a.m. Lord Chelmsford and Lady Chelmsford disembarked. Their Excellencies were met at the Jetty by the Lieutenant-Governor and other high officials.

Their Excellencies proceeded to the pandal where the President of the Reception Committee read an address of welcome.

His Excellency replied to the address as follows:—

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.—I thank you heartily on behalf of Lady Chelmsford and myself for the friendly welcome you accord to us on setting foot in your city. It has long been my ambition to visit Burma and I regard myself as singularly fortunate being able to gratify that desire so early in my term of office. The pre-occupations created by the war debarred my predecessor from enjoying this experience, but he was not forgetful of Burma and asked me to pay you a visit at the earliest opportunity. These pre-occupations still exist, but a hope that during the last six months we as the Government of India, have been able to make sufficient headway with them to justify my paying you this fleeting visit. In the presence of larger issues you have thought it fitting to refrain from pressing your local requirements upon my notice and I fully appreciate the patriotic spirit which has prompted that decision. This is, indeed, a time in which every personal and every local interest should be subordinated to the completion of the heavy task in which the empire is engaged. I have had occasion more than once to refer to the noble efforts which India has made, but the war has not yet been brought to a triumphant conclusion and we must not yet take off our armour. Our business is to finish this war and India will have in common with the rest of the Empire to make further efforts and greater sacrifices. I feel confident that she will respond.

You refer to my association with municipal government. Gentlemen, may I say that in the light of such municipal experience as has come my way I envy you your opportunity. I have been in the main associated with cities, where too little foresight has been exercised in the past with regard to future requirements and where the main problem was to rectify the disastrous consequences of past short-sightedness. Here, in Rangoon, rapid and extensive as has been your growth, you can still build for the future without vainly regretting the past and the interesting report of your Suburban Development Committee has shown me that you are alive to your responsibilities. As the report indicates the development of the suburbs of large cities on reasoned lines is a modern idea. This is true and we are constantly finding reasons to regret that the expediency of this policy was not discovered a century ago. You have still time to rise to the height of your civic opportunity. I feel sure that you will do so and I wish you good luck in your endeavours. Gentlemen, I thank you again most warmly for your kind welcome and good wishes.

Their Excellencies then drove off to Government House amidst loud cheering.

THEFT OF GOODS IN TRANSIT.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 1.

The Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, Mr. Crouch, disposed of a very important question of railway liability.

The firm of Nikoomal Lokoomal sued the North-Western Railway for the price of two bales of cloth consigned to them at Rahimyarkhan from Karachi on or about 22nd April, 1915, at "railway risk."

The defence of the railway was that they were ordinary bailees of the goods under section 72 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and that they had taken as much care of the goods as a man of ordinary prudence would take of his own goods of the same bulk, quantity and value under similar circumstances. They further alleged that two policemen were in charge of the train from Manjhand to Sehwan and that the goods were stolen from the running train between Sehwan and Dadu.

The learned Judge held that even if the theory of the defence were correct that the theft occurred between Sehwan and Dadu the railway had not taken the care of the goods as required. The learned Judge, therefore held that it was the duty of the railway to have the train watched if the policemen had been on the train between Sehwan and Dadu for in that case the theft would have been prevented, or at any rate would have been immediately discovered. The suit was accordingly decreed against the railway.

The case is important as the counsel for the railway urged that that was a test case. Hitherto the railway have been paying such claims but now they thought fit to contest their liability.

The appeal of three Mahomedan constables who were convicted of the murder of Mr. A. Priestly at Lahore and sentenced to death has been rejected by the Punjab Chief Court.

(Continued from Column 6.)

circles what possible object the British Admiralty can have in view with this colossal sham fleet," he says. "They could understand that a real man-of-war should disguise herself as an innocent merchantman, as, for instance, the Sydney did when she surprised the "poor Emden.' but to mask ordinary liners as battleships—well, that beat them."

LORD RONALDSHAY'S APPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The announcement of the name of Lord Carmichael's successor in the Governorship of Bengal lends considerable interest to the question how far at present the wishes of the people directly concerned are respected in filing up such high posts in the British Empire. In the case of the Colonies enjoying responsible government the practice is to consult the Local Ministry beforehand as to the acceptability of a proposed appointee. If strong objection be taken, the name is quietly dropped. This practice has been evolved like several other points in constitutional procedure as the result of many episodes in which the Imperial Government and Local Governments disagreed. Sir Charles Dilke mentions some of these episodes in his "Problems of Greater Britain." Dr. A. B. Keith devotes a few pages to this topic in his new book "Imperial Unity and the Dominions" as well as in his earlier book "Responsible Government in the Dominions." The first occasion on which a Colony asserted its right in this regard seems to have been when the Protestants of Newfoundland refused Sir Ambrose Shea as Governor, and they were given Sir Henry Blake instead. After a year of office Sir Henry Blake was appointed to Queensland in the room of Sir Anthony Musgrave, but was in turn strongly objected to by the Government of Queensland on the ground that his single year's experience in the Government of a self-governing Colony was not a sufficient recommendation. Lord Knutsford, the Colonial Secretary responsible for the selection, was saved from an awkward situation by the good sense of Sir Henry Blake who resigned and was afterwards appointed to Jamaica. About the same time Sir Henry Normanby was refused as Governor by South Australia; and both this Colony and new South Wales claimed to be consulted privately as to their opinion of proposed Governors, the Legislative assembly of the latter adding a suggestion that every future Governor should be a person who had held high political office in the United Kingdom or been in Parliament. Later, Natal refused to receive Sir Walter Sendall because it was suspected that he was the nominee of Sir Hercules Robinson, the Cape Governor and might be subservient to him.

It is possibly the case that in making appointments to Governorships the Government of India are previously consulted. But this, if it be a fact, will not mean parity of treatment between India and the self-governing Colonies. A superficial difference is that the Government of India are not the Local Government concerned. But the fundamental difference is that the "Local Government" in the case of a Colony is maintained in power by, and responsible to, the majority of the people's duly elected representatives in the Legislature. In this country the opinions and feelings of the people and their representatives are by no means the same as the opinions and feelings of the Government or those of the Anglo-Indian community to which the members of the Government all excepting one in recent years belong. Often the two sets of opinions and feelings are sharply opposed. No more impressive proof of this is needed than the perfect contrariety of the sentiments with which the names of Canning Ripon and Hardinge are regarded by Indians and Anglo-Indians.—Yours, etc.

V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

Servants of India Society.

Poona City, 30th Nov. 1916.

ZEPPELINS AND THEIR LAIRS

A VISIT TO THE SHEDS AT WILHELMSHAVEN.

Many interesting details of a voyage in German waters are given in an article which Mr. J. M. Beaufort contributes to the "Qarterly Review." He deals particularly with Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, and the Kiel Canal, and has many fascinating things to say about the Zeppelin sheds in the first of these.

North-west of the parade grounds, he writes, are two enormous sheds, each with room for two airships. One of the buildings is of a moveable type. Its framework is built entirely of steel and iron, and is supported by four large trucks, moving on a circular railroad, which enables the airship to start in any direction. Electric motors attached to the trucks supply the motive power.

Mr. de Beaufort says the location of the ammunition magazines greatly surprised him. Though they were placed well back from every other building, they were surrounded by conspicuous landmarks. In the first place, the peculiar shape of the Fitting-Out Harbour makes it easy to locate it. The magazines are immediately north of this basin. The barracks are on the south side.

Immediately west are the Zeppelin sheds; and hardly an eighth of a mile north stands the Naval Observatory. But most surprising of all is the arrangement of the railroad tracks. They go as far as the magazines, and there make a loop through the very centre of the buildings.

"What a place to bomb. It seems surprising thtat no air attacks have been made, on Wilhelmshaven. Anyone, after having studied the map of the station for half an hour, could hardly miss those arsenals. But I was told that the Krupp anti-air-craft guns, placed at all important points along the coast, are so formidable that an air attack is a practical impossibility."

Mr. de Beaufort also describes the Germans' wonder at the creation by the British —so he was told—"of a new fleet of a hundred battleships by means of canvas, wood, and paint."

"They are much puzzled in German naval

(Continued in Column 5.)

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MADRAS RESERVED COMPARTMENT CASE.

THE JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

His worship Khan Bahadur Bazlullah Saheb in the course of a lengthy judgment observed that the occurrence was the outcome of a misleading and mischievous leaflet, copies of which were distributed at the Egmore Railway Station about the middle of July last. The leaflet was headed "Reserved for Anglo-Indian" and referred to the judgment in page 140 Vol. V. of Sind Law Reports. The question whether the reservation of separate carriages for Europeans amounted to undue or unreasonable preference within the meaning of the Railway Act was not relevant in the case, but one who had perused the decision of the Sind Court could not help remarking that the statement in the leaflet that the court had held the reservation illegal, was absolutely incorrect. The inevitable effect of the leaflet was to give its readers erroneous ideas that such reservation had been judiciously pronounced illegal, and it could be violated with impunity. Before the publication of the leaflet there was no trouble about the reservation, but after its publication Indian passengers, particularly students, tried to set at naught the authority of the Railway Company by attempting forcibly enter reserved compartments. The Anglo-Indians travelling by trains resented this unwarranted invasion of the right they had enjoyed for years and resisted all attempts at such forcible entry. The Indian students, thereupon, resorted to rowdyism and the unseemly disturbances created were the source of daily annoyance to railway officials. The trouble could have been nipped in the bud by the prompt prosecution of a few of those recalcitrants for disorderly behaviour, but unfortunately no such action appeared to have been taken by the railway authorities, or by the railway police. As a result of these entries a fight ensued on 27th July and three Hindus sustained more or less severe injuries.

PLEA OF SELF-DEFENCE SET ASIDE.

The Magistrate set aside the plea of self-defence and provocation set up by the Anglo-Indians. He held provocation, however gratuitous, could not afford the accused valid excuse for taking the law into their own hands, and having a melee on the public road. As for the Indians he held there was evidence that the three named took part in the affray.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE PAMPHLET.

His worship added at the end of his judgment:—It is to be hoped the Intelligence Department of the Railway Police will yet be able to trace and bring to book the person responsible for the publication of the leaflet, which has stirred up so much racial feeling. The obvious intention of the publication was to incite Indian passengers to lawless conduct and its practical effect has been to subject the victims, mostly Hindu students, to the hardship and indignity of an unavoidably protracted trial.

BRITISH MAN STRENGTH.

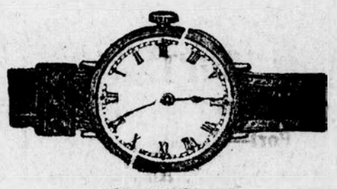
LORD DERBY'S ASSURANCE TO FRANCE.

Lord Derby, interviewed by the special correspondent of the "Journal" in London, said:

"I cannot see how anyone can feel the slightest uneasiness respecting the results in man-power of the Compulsory Service Acts. Unfortunately, it seems that here people sometimes lose sight of the fact that if soldiers are necessary in the trenches and for the artillery, they are also necessary in the rear, and men are also required to work in munition factories and on equipment. The whole question is that of proportioning the one to the other, and, so as to obtain the best results possible, to employ each in the sphere in which he is most suitable.

"The great difficulty is not to find men. We can with a stroke of the pen send hundreds of thousands of men to the Colours, but since we have already embodied all those who were employed in industries de luxe, or those who were not absolutely indispensable, our new recruits must be drawn from the ranks of those who perform essential duties. But you understand what degree of prudence is necessary in dealing with staffs at munition factories and in the mines, and also with the crews of merchant vessels.

"However, we are unceasingly performing this labour day by day. We are thus in a position to pass a certain number of men to the colours. Our one anxiety is to exploit our resources in men to the best common advantage of the Allies. We are with you to the last minute, and, if necessary, to the last man."



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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(Advent Sunday—3rd December, 1916.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion,—Choral—Tours in F. Hymns—48, 203, 559, 268; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon: Preacher—The Lord Bishop of Bombay. Canticles Chants. Hymns 47, 288, 167. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral, Evensong and Sermon.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Holy Communion, Evening Prayer and Sermon. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's,, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras A. Sawtell, 7-30 a.m.; Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7-0 a.m. Matins; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 a.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church opposite Prince's Dock Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion 7 p.m., Evensong Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi), 9 a.m. Matins; (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D. 9-30 a.m., (Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; p.m., Evening Service. Alms for the S. P. G.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby. Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service, 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Scotland); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 T. H. Sheriff: 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinston Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service.)

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 1 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Goodwill. Agripada 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Preacher: Rev. S. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (op. Post Office), Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby. 9 a.m., Morning Service; Subject: "Life's Limitations"; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Subject: "The well by the gate" Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services Sunday 6-30 p.m.; Saturday 6-30 p.m.; 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p m, Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastore; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi, Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30, Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m. 8 a.m., and 9 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra 9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses: 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 7 a.m.. Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m., Mass and Sermon: 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's Omarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses: 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar: Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service, 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses; 6-30 and 8 a.m.

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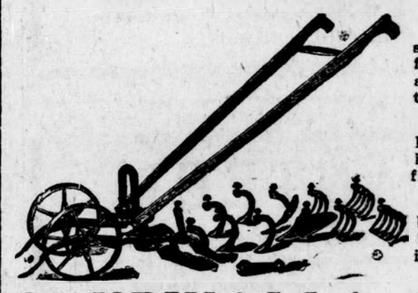

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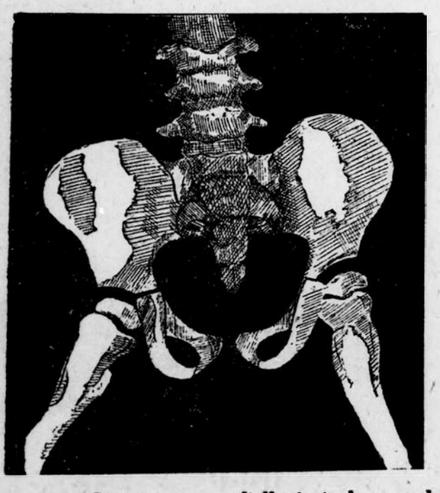

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SIR HENRY LUNN'S LIBEL ACTION.

A FARTHING DAMAGES.

The hearing was resumed on October 25, in the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, of an action brought by Sir Henry Lunn against the "Morning Post" and the "Irish Times" for damages for allegod libel contained in a paragraph from Berne, published in these papers last December, stating that the pro-German peace party, whose attempts to organise a peace cougress there had proved a fiasco, had held another meeting to see whether it was possible to arrange a congress at a later date, and adding: "It was remarked in Berne that Sir Henry Lunn happened to be in the Swiss capital yesterday when this was held. It is reported that Sir Henry Lunn was arrested last night when crossing the frontier at Pontarlier."

This telegram was sent from Berne by Mrs. Grande, who was the correspondent of the "Morning Post" at the time, and the lady and her husband were joined as co-defendants. The paragraph had been copied by the "Irish Times."

The "Morning Post" and the "Irish Times" denied that the paragraph was libellous, but the other defendants admitted that it was untrue and defamatory.

Three days later another telegram was published from Berne to the effect that on further inquiry it was found that the person reported to have been arrested was not Sir Henry Lunn.

Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., M.P., who represented Sir Henry Lunn, said the libel suggested that Sir Henry Lunn was intriguing with the enemies of this country for the purpose of bringing about an inconclusive peace, which would be fatal to the interests of the country and treachery to every Englishman who had fallen in the war.

Sir Henry Lunn denied that he had been engaged in any peace intrigue or congress of any kind.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding a farthing demages against the "Morning Post" and Mrs. Grande, and a farthing damages against the "Irish Times," expressing the opinion that the defendants should pay the costs.

His Lordship, remarking, "Gentlemen, may I say to you, 'For this relief, much thanks,'" entered judgment for the plaintiff. Costs would have to be paid by the "Morning Post" and the "Irish Times." Mr. and Mrs. Grande had paid £10 into court, and the plaintiff should have no costs against them from the date of the payment into court.

His Lordship, replying to a further point raised, said: "I shall do nothing to encourage an appeal. I think there had better be a peace congress." (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Darling then had before him the actions brought by Sir Henry Lunn against Mr. J. D. Brown, and Messrs. James Hedderwick and Sons, Limited, of Glasgow, and Mr. J. A. Mudie and Messrs. Thompson and Co., Limited, of Dundee, the London managers and publishers respectively of the "Glasgow Citizen" and the "Dundee Post," to recover damages for a similar libel contained in these papers.

Mr. Gordon Hewart, for the plaintiffs, said the defendants had now apologised and given other terms, and the records would be withdrawn in each case.

The records in each case were withdrawn on terms.

"LA FAMILLE."

PASSING OF "GREATEST FRENCH TYRANT."

Liberty-loving France was never the free and independent country that Britain could claim to be, says the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." The war seems to be doing its best to wrest all that from the Englishman, who was never so State-tied as now, whereas it promises to put the finishing touch to the complete emancipation of the Frenchman.

Competent authorities even believe that the war will sweep away that greatest of all French tyrants—"la famille." No one who has ever experienced it can imagine what family ties meant to the French. The father and mother had, and, for that matter, still have, powers beyond belief over their offspring, and, as if this were not sufficient, uncles and aunts, cousins up to the second and third degree, and, of course, grandparents, all have a legal right to be represented, and to exercise very real influence in the family council.

Nothing can be undertaken or done without their consent, from giving or taking in marriage to ordering a new coat of paint for the ancestral home.

Lawyers fattened and prospered on this state of things, and will be the most to lament if after-war changes send it by the board. Those who think it will base their opinion upon the argument that a youth of nineteen upwards who had fought and bled for his country in the greatest of all wars cannot be expected to submit to parental leading-strings when he returns, or to put up with the irritating "musts" and "must nots" of the family council.

And they affirm that it is good for the nation that its rising manhood should at last have conquered the right to think and especially to act for itself.

Incorrigible old out-of-dates shake their heads in doubt, but there is no mistrust about the young bloods; they at least have made up their minds as to what they want and do not want, and who shall deny that they have won the right to have a mind of their own?

There were no fewer than 7,979 deaths from plague in India during the week ended 25th November, Bombay Presidency and Sind alone being responsible for 3,573 deaths. Other provincial figures were: Central Provinces 1,123, Hyderabad State 1,328, Madras Presidency 440, Mysore State 436, United Provinces 332, Behar and Orissa 171, the Punjab 46, Burma 25, Central India 101 and Rajputana 4.

AN ARMENIAN EXODUS.

HOW 25,000 REFUGEES WERE LED TO SAFETY.

Mr. G. F. Gracey, of Belfast who for many years has been working in Armenia under the American Mission, and has recently administered a part of the Lord Mayor's Fund, tells a remarkable story of how he was able to carry through a retreat of no fewer than 25,000 unarmed civilians from the zone of danger by Lake Van to a region of safety 150 miles distant, at Igdiah. The only Western European in the district, he managed the entire exodus single-handed.

Early in August he learnt that Mush had been retaken by the enemy, and the military authorities told him that the Armenians under his care should be withdrawn. The only available line of retreat lay through the Pass of Bekri-kala, a lonely mountain outlet infested by Kurds and other marauders. No Russian soldiers guarded this gateway to safety, and Mr. Gracey hastily armed with rifles 250 volunteers, who seized the pass, dealt with the Kurds, and secured the retreat of a hundred times their number from interruption. In the guerilla warfare there were a number of casualties and some deaths.

It was arranged that Armenians of the better class should slip away first avoiding a panic and relieving possible congestion. Next the Russian troops at Van were, at Mr. Gracey's request, drawn across the route in a cordon, through which only 1,000 of the refugees were permitted to pass every two hours. By this device the column was distributed automatically over many miles of road, a halt of two hours being arranged every five hours.

For five days the march continued. The average distance covered was 30 miles a day, and 25,000 refugees, with their 6,000 cattle, took two days to pass any given point. There were practically no mishaps. Many children got separated from their parents, but were "sorted out" at Igdiah. Five babies are known to have been born *en route*, and all survived. The rations were flour and sugar. The refugees improvised stoves out of flat stones, heating them with dry refuse. On these stoves they set metal plates, on which hard cakes were cooked into unleavened bread. For four days Mr. Gracey lived on bread and water, with the help of one military meal at a Russian station.

The final stages of the march lay through waterless plains. Dr. MacCallum and Mr. Backhouse (of the Lord Mayor's Fund) arranged for the refugees to be met with soup, bread, water, and fodder. Subsequently the trekkers were dispersed in Alexandropol, Erivan, and other districts, where their resettlement continues.

BRITISH ARMY RESERVE.

NEW CLASSES TO BE FORMED.

It has been decided to establish two new classes of the Army Reserve and one of the Territorial Force Reserve for certain men whose services are deemed for the time being, to be more valuable to the country in civil life than in military employment. The first of these classes of the reserve will be named Class T. Army Reserve, and will consist of skilled tradesmen who otherwise would pass to Class W, Army Reserve, on leaving the colours or on transfer from Class B, Army Reserve.

The second new class of the Army Reserve and the new class of the Territorial Force Reserve will be companion classes—one for Regular soldiers and one for Territorial soldiers. They will be named Class P, Army Reserve, and Class P (T), Territorial Force Reserve, respectively. These classes of the reserve will be composed of men fit for service in a medical category not lower than C iii., whose services are deemed to be temporarily of greater value to the country in civil life than in the army, but who, as a result of having served in the army or Territorial Force, have contracted disabilities which would, if they were discharged, have rendered them eligible for consideration for a disability pension, or who are qualified by length of service to receive a pension.

When these transfers take place the soldier and his dependents will be treated for all purposes of pay, allowances, gratuity on discharge, civilian clothing, pension, etc., as if the man had been discharged on the date of transfer. Men in Class T, Army Reserve, will receive no pay or other emoluments from army funds.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and guaranteed railways from 1st April to 18th November, 1916, are more by Rs. 39,011,531 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1915-16.

The Government of India has just received from the Chief Commissioner of Assam a Bill entitled the Assam Municipal Bill.

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All kinds of **MARBLE AND TILES** MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.

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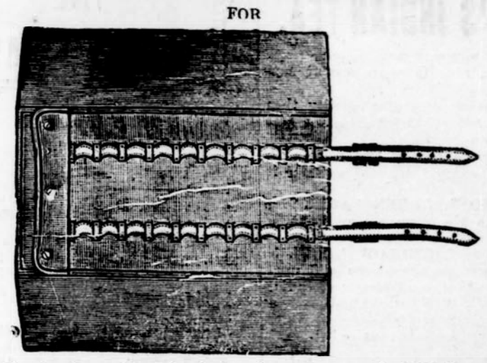

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assists digestion and helps you keep healthy and fit for the day's work.

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7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

Supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

700 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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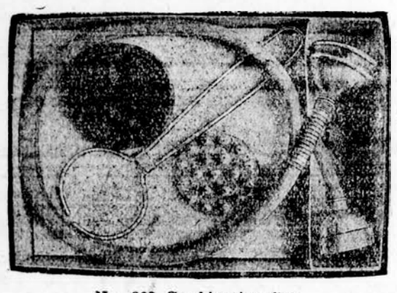

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No. 303 Combination Set.

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It is the only BATH SPRAY-BRUSH that is flexible to every curve of limb or body. and efficient for Shampoo; and massaging all parts of the body.

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Send for its Booklet "How and When to Bathe," enclosing 4 annas. Stamps.

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BRANCH —297, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Whiteaway.

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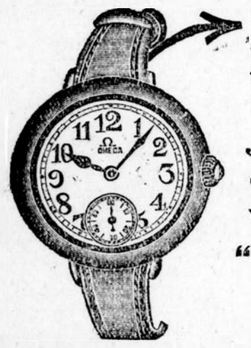
Send for our Health andStrength Catalogue if you value Health. Price 4ans.



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Gluten Bread for sufferers from Diabetes. Boxes at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8. Rusks in packets, Re. 1-8.

Soup Paste (Gluten) assorted in packets, As. 12.

Gluten Biscuits Betic, per box Rs. 2-12.

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62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IN BUKHAREST.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S EXPERIENCES IN AIR RAIDS.

BOMBS AIMED AT HOSPITALS.

The following extracts from letters written by an English lady working in a Bukharest hospital to a relative in England are published in "The Times":—

SEPTEMBER 27.

To-day I drove to the hospital with Mrs. C. and my other girl nurse. It was 3 o'clock on a lovely sunny day. We got to on open market place, and noticed that all the people were looking up. . . and then, for half-an-hour we were really in it! For there were six Taubes overhead, all dropping bombs.

We bought our cheese quite calmly in the market, and drove on. As we neared the hospital shrapnel began to fall and bombs all round. I picked up one man wounded and unconscious, and took him on with us in the motor. A woman was killed at the gate of the hospital, and another man died on the doorstep. We went in and settled down to work. We had three operations between 4 and 7, and were just going home when men on stretchers began to come in from the different parts of the town where bombs and shrapnel had fallen. I wired home not to expect me till they saw me, and we worked on till nearly 9-30. till all the operations were over. I've never had such a nightmare day, but we finished them all. The other hospitals were all full up too, and the wounded were all over the town. The causalties were 30 dead and over a hundred wounded, for the streets were crowded when the Taubes came. The beasts flew round and round, hardly a quarter of the town escaped. I got home to find that A. and a lot of others had stood in the garden and watched; five big pieces of shrapnel fell there, and yet the silly people stayed. I have collected the pieces, and shall have them decorated with silver bands. A. consents not to do it again, but he was so interested, and says it was such a fine sight that he couldn't resist it!

One couldn't be excited in the hospital, there was no time. If a doctor is cutting off things and calls out "*pansement*! or *aqua lactea*!" like a pistol at your head, you somewhow find it, even if you don't know what it is! One just works without realizing at all what one is doing. After it was all over we collapsed and sat in the hospital model kitchen with the petrol cooking lamp and drank hot tea and "*zwicka*," and tried to recover. I don't feel it's over yet. We shall have the beasts before morning again; they have only half an hour to fly for more bombs but twice in 24 hours would be too much for one's nerves. They came last night, too, you know, but I was too tired to get up for them.

It was a pretty sight to-day with the puffs of white smoke like cigarette rings against the blue sky. The bombs fell absolutely all round us in every direction, but didn't hit the hospital, thank God. It's all a bit too exciting with the hospital work thrown in, but it's so splendid to watch the men recover. Up till now ours are all getting on all right in pavilion No. 4. We've over a hundred now.

TWENTY WOMEN AND CHILDREN DEAD IN ONE HOSPITAL.

SEPTEMBER 28.

Well, you'll think I am romancing, but they came again last night—six Taubes—that's three times in 24 hours! I was simply too worn out to move, although I woke up vaguely when A. came into my room. I didn't feel the house shake, and only turned over and slept like a log. I find to-day that they were all round us. Apparently all the servants went to the cellar. I remember thinking to myself, "If it's going to happen I'd rather be asleep." I only heard one bomb, but A. says they were horrid. I was much too tired to care. If you have stood from 3 o'clock till 9-30 watching people under chloroform you don't really mind what happens. My feet were wrapped in alcohol bandages, they were so sore, and I'd not have moved for anything! Yesterday already seems like a dream except for the fact that we helped to save lives, and that's all that seems to count. In the market, people's arms were blown off, and one man's head; 20 women and children lay dead in the Hospital Colce. Whilst the raid was going on I went into the wards to see if they were scared, and they were all laughing, and saying, "This is child's play," and the ones able to walk came out into the garden with me, the darlings.

LATER.

I went to my hospital, and we had just got well started on an operation—they come in from the front every half-hour—when those devils started again! Just back, I suppose, from reloading after last night. We finished the operation, and then I stayed in the ward with the helpless.

We now have a dozen serious cases to watch after last night's raid, and shall have an anxious time, but the convalescents help the *moral*, for they tell the others that "operation" is good, and the poor lambs who come in now all beg to be operated on at once. It's all so wonderful . . . to see the big muscles cut away and through . . . to see it daily grow painless and well instead of a life lost, through gangrene. It's worth all the fatigue one has. A man bleeding from the main leg artery three days ago is to-day eating heartily and getting well. I've introduced permission to give hot tea and a cigarette after the operations when the men ask for it themselves. At first it was prohibited, but it saves the *moral* of the men after the first shock.

LATER.

If my writing is a bit shaky, you must not mind. One bomb fell over the garden wall and has smashed all the kitchen windows. There they are, coming back, d——them, according to the sound. . . No, . . . they're off again. They carry about six or eight bombs each, so if you can locate six or eight crashes you can be pretty sure it's over for six or eight hours. By day it is easier, you can see which way they are going and rush in the other direction. London raids aren't in it—they've got the line of this quarter accurately, and it is pretty well generally acknowledged that it's us they are trying to get. One has fallen in our street, just where I can't see it from my window, killing two and wounding three.

TWELVE HOURS OF PEACE.

LATER.

It's nearly 8 o'clock and we've had 12 hours' peace. The German woman I reported has been caught. Three of the poor legless fellows died. . . . I am trying to console myself with the one remaining who will recover. Apparently a Zepp comes at night and the six Taubes by day. The bombs behave differently and procedure is different when avoiding a Zepp or a Taube. The latter bombs are small and pointed and timed, they pierce the floor and explode downstairs. . . so you go up. The Zepp bombs explode on contact—so at night you go down. By day one has time to decide, as one can watch the approach—by night we sleep in our bedrooms and trust to luck. So far we have been lucky. They—the enemy—were undoubtedly well informed by spies, else they would not have come when all our airmen were away. They are scared of the French airmen, and cowards at heart.

My nerves are a little off colour to-day. It's seeing the wounded that does it. A child was killed in our street. We had apparently five bombs in the nospital grounds—it has upset the patients, of course, but then the noise of the machine-guns alone is enough to do that. The hospital you were in has had three people killed in it.

And with it all the weather is divine. It's really not the bombardment that has upset me, but all the horrors I've seen. One poor chap with both legs off sat up on his bleeding stumps, saying, "Thank God, I'm alive." No bombs have fallen on the interned Germans, which is significant of spy work. I think that the Red Cross flags should come down off the hospitals, for I'm sure that the Taubes try for them.

SEPTEMBER 30.

To-day was simply very amusing. They came—six Taubes—and they were chased all over the town, and didn't dare drop a bomb! One of the Taubes flew back, and I missed seeing it shot down, for I had to stay with the helpless, who get very nervous.

This new proceeding of giving warnings is getting boring. We have had two to-day, and no raid. There are so many warning whistles and then so many calming whistles to stop the warnings that one gets mixed up. I was in my bath with one, and doing my hair with the other. I did hurry a bit in the bath, for I prefer to be found clothed!

GRAVES IN GALLIPOLI.

Owing to certain unfavourable reports concerning the condition of the graves of British and French officers and men in Gallipoli, representations were made to the Pope, who was begged to use his influence to prevent desecration. That ensuing negotiations were protracted, but finally the Ottoman Government unconditionally accepted the request of the Vatican, and gave full guarantees for the preservation of the graves. The graves at Ariburnu, Suvla Bay, near Anafarta, and those near Seddulbahr are stated to be in a decorous condition, with the crosses and commemorative tablets of British, French, and Colonial soldiers intact, and the officers' graves all surrounded by wire. At Seddulbahr some of the graves were damaged. This was said to be due to the explosion of bombs in the cometery. Orders were given for the graves to be repaired. On the whole, the graves remain in the state in which they were left by the French and British. Only two were profaned, not by the military, but by the civilians, who were driven to the deed by poverty hoping to find something useful. They were severely punished.

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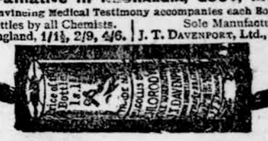

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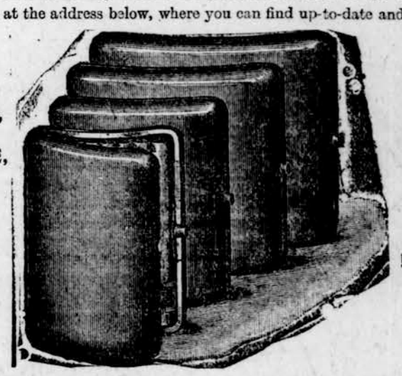

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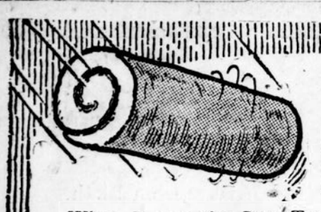

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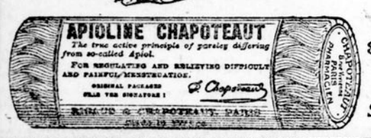
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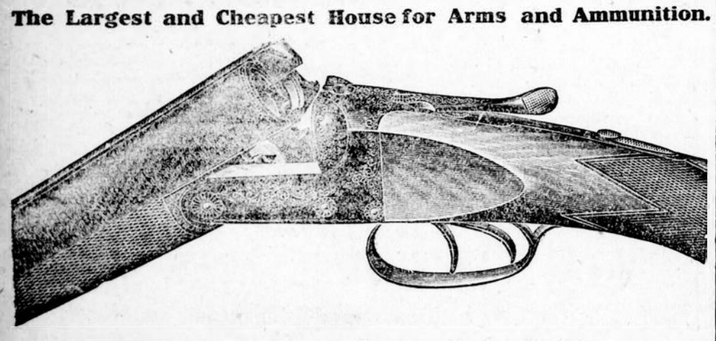

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LIFE IN VIENNA.

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A neutral traveller on his way back from Vienna has supplied the Lausanne correspondent of "The Times" with the following information about life in that city during recent months. The Government has just opened in the Prater a War Exhibition. It is the only thing in the city which is everywhere spoken of with admiration. The Viennese are really proud of it and are especially delighted that the Berliners have not been able to do the same thing. The exhibition is in reality a colossal trick, the objects presented constituting a mixture of truth and falsehood calculated to inspire the Viennese with hopes of a successful war.

There are great masses of war material and trophies of guns, rifles, flags, wagons, &c., captured from the Russians, the Serbians, the Montenegrins, and the Italians. A special hall is devoted to the exhibition of maps, letters, photographs, and other articles taken from the enemy on the battlefield. Russian altars, sacred ornaments, ikons, and religious paintings bear witness to the organized pillage in the districts conquered by the Imperial Armies. The main object of the exhibition has obviously been to produce a moral effect, a sense of success, while at the same time making a pecuniary profit.

In regard to supplies, Austria, like Germany, has suffered from the blockade, and the supplies of provisions have been greatly restricted. The principal food consists of sea fish, which was of great assistance in the months preceding the harvest, that is to say, from March to June. But for the help of neutrals it would not have been possible for the people of Austria to hold out during the food crisis. Meat is very difficult to obtain; horse-flesh can be bought at a relatively reasonable price, but in quantity insufficient for the needs of the population of Vienna.

It is a curious fact that lemons still do not cost more than a few farthings apiece. One may say that they are the only article of food of which the price has remained almost normal since the war began. With the juice of these lemons there is manufactured a sort of only extract which is used to season the salad in place of oil, which has long been unobtainable. There are also to be found Swiss and Dutch cheeses, Danish butter, Dutch potatoes, and Rumanian flour. All these articles are sold at three or four times the price for which they could be obtained in normal times.

The Government has requisitioned all the leather for the Army, and for a long time past ingenious bootmakers have introduced wooden soles. These soles are given some elasticity by means of slices of used leather. They are practical and not dear. Smokers are particularly affected by the war, for tobacco is very scarce. The cigars are execrable, and the tobacconists do not sell more than one packet of 10 cigarettes to the same customers.

WOMEN WORKERS.

In spits of the fact that every family has given young and capable men to the Army, plenty of labour is available, for large numbers of women have filled the places of the absent men in the shops, the factories, and the Government offices. The policing of Vienna is undertaken by old men and invalids.

The tramways are worked by the wives and sisters of dead or badly wounded soldiers. Life has, to a certain extent, been transformed by the introduction of women into fields of activity hitherto reserved for men. Many women are actually directing commercial enterprises. At the railway stations the porters are often women. The few motor-cars still to be seen in the city are driven by women. Some of these cars are fitted with wooden wheels, or the tires have been replaced by bandages manufactured of a substance that looks like ebonite. Since Roumania declared war upon Austria the orchestras in the theatres, cafés and restaurants are solely composed of women, for the greater part of the male musicians were Roumanians. Not a waiter is to be seen; everywhere waiters have been replaced by women. Th cafés, restaurants, theatres, and cinemas are always full of people.

As regards money, there is such a profusion of notes of small values in circulation that their value has become debased. The credit of the State has received a severe shock, and the financial policy of the Government inspires great distrust. The gold reserves are strictly devoted to purchases and payments made abroad. The last loan was a forced one. The Army contractors were each categorically invited to subscribe for an amount fixed in advance by the authorities. Many payments due by the State were discharged by means of War Loan stock. All the securities deposited with the State, and even with private establishments, were also converted into loan stock. Furthermore, large sums deposited by private individuals with the banks were converted into State Rentes, and the owners were not informed at the time that this had been done.

The public distrust has produced a strange phenomenon in Vienna. Diamonds are greatly sought after. It is stated that many people have bought them in order to place part of their possessions beyond the reach of the Government and to save their fortune from the incontestible debasement of the note circulation.

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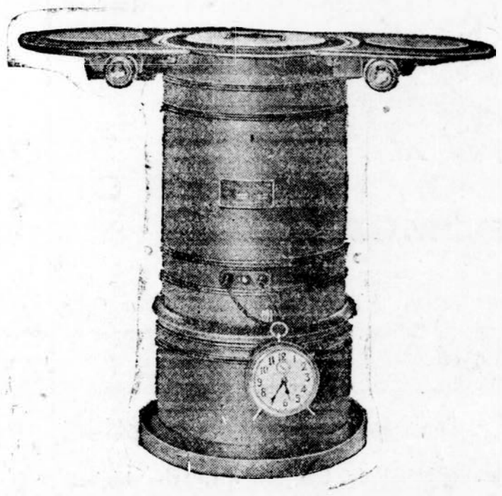

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Bombay, 20th February 1915.

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

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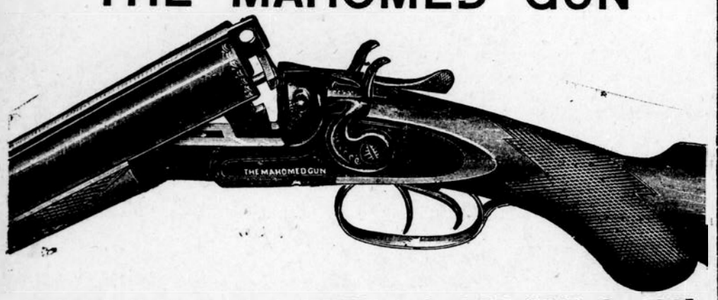

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AFTER DOUAUMONT.

WRECKAGE OF WAR ON VERDUN.

CRUMBLING MORAL OF GERMAN ARMY.

Writing from Verdun on October 27, to the "Daily Chronicle", Mr. Ashmead Bartlett describes the events of the latest battle of Verdun and the grim objects to be found on the scene of the Crown Prince's latest discomfiture.

I have just returned from a visit to the site of the great French triumph of October 24. That is to say, I have been able to cross to the right bank of the Meuse and to see, at close range, all the historic ground round Fleury, Thiaumont, and Douaumont, which has just been won back to France.

The four forts of Thiaumont, Douaumont, Vaux, and Souaville form an armed square in front of Verdun. Thiaumont and Douaumont are on the same ridge and form one side of the square; Vaux and Souaville the other. Now, before you can say you command Verdun it is necessary to take the whole of this fortified square—which the Germans never did. They captured Douaumont, Vaux; and Thiaumont, but they never arrived within striking distance of Souaville; whilst beyond Thiaumont they were held up by the French positions on the Cote de Froide Terre, which also forms part of the Thiaumont-Douaumont ridge.

Thus, when the Kaiser boasted that Douaumont was the key to Verdun and Verdun the heart of France, he was not only ignorant of the topography of the country in his front, but even more ignorant of the character of the French people.

The heart of France lies in no entrenched position. It moves with the French troops wherever they may be sent, and is seen in whatever work they are asked to undertake.

VAUX NEXT.

It may be asked what tactical advantage the French have gained by the recapture of these positions, quite apart from the sentimental interest attaching to them, when it was obvious that the German offensive had been definitely broken since the beginning of the Battle of the Somme.

The answer is very simple. As long as the Germans held three sides of this armed square they not only held the most dominating heights round the town, but their line formed a powerful salient close to Verdun. It was necessary to give Verdun air, as one general explained the situation to me, and make the French line comfortable and secure for the winter.

Now, instead of having the German line close to what remains of the city, and overlooking all the French positions, it has been pushed back three kilometres in the centre, and the French are once more in possession of all the dominating observation posts.

Neither must it be forgotten that in the process some fifteen or twenty thousand Huns—to judge from the number of prisoners—must have been placed *hors de combat*. Vaux still remains in the enemy's hand, but he holds it only on sufferance. The fort, or rather its ruins, are surrounded on three sides, and it can be taken at any moment the French Higher Command think favourable for the enterprise.

FOREWARNED NOT FOREARMED.

A great deal of mystery attaches to the capture of Douaumont, for the French entered the work almost without firing a shot. It would seem as if the Germans, although anticipating an attack, were taken completely by surprise when the advance was made.

An Army Order has been found warning the commanders of positions that the French would almost certainly attack on Wednesday. There is no doubt now that the attack was materially assisted by the prevailing conditions of rain and heavy mist, and the French infantry were right on top of the enemy's lines in places before the Germans discovered their presence. At some points they merely exclaimed, "Mais o'est les Francais," and surrendered without attempting to defend themselves.

At other points they had already thrown away their arms, and came out to meet the advancing waves with hands up and the customary cries of "Kamerad!" Some of the French battalions actually reached their objective without suffering a single casualty.

Actually in the whole day's fighting the French losses were under half the number of prisoners. The attack was most carefully planned and successfully carried out.

The assaulting divisions were only brought up the day before, and one of them at least had never beeen at Verdun. It is sometimes wise to attack fixed positions with fresh troops, and not with those who have been in the trenches opposite to them for a long time. The ground in front and the obstacles to be encountered assume an importance they do not warrant, and the men say to one another, "It is impossible to attack there," or "That part of the line is too strong."

A very mixed pack was found holding the German lines. Amongst the prisoners taken are elements from no fewer than 19 different regiments and 31 battalions. It would seem as if the divisions are echeloned back with one regiment in the front trenches, a second in reserve, and a third in rest billets.

Over 5,000 prisoners were taken in all, including 108 officers and 500 N.C.O.'s. Amongst the officers are no fewer than ten battalion commanders, unwounded, including three of the Seventh Prussian Guards Division.

Two days before the attack 63 men, including three officers, deserted to the French lines. This fact is most significant because, when officers desert, an army must be in a most serious state of demoralisation. It shows the change that has come over the German army, its personnel and moral after two years of war. The idea of a Prussian officer deserting in 1914 or 1915 would have been laughed at.

In fact the German army, both on the Somme front and before Verdun, gives you the impression of slowly rotting away. Chunks of it disintegrate from the main body under the smallest pressure.

FORLORN HOPES.

Up to the present the counter-attacks launched against the quarries of Haudromont and Douaumont have excited derision (and even sorrow for the victims) in the French ranks more than anything else. Four attempts were made on the 20th, but all broke down under the French barrage-fire, without ever reaching their objective.

The Crown Prince seems to have no large force in hand which he can immediately hurl against captured positions, neither has he a sufficient concentration of artillery adequately to support such attacks, which only add to his losses. Nevertheless the Germans are almost certain to collect what reserves they can and make a last fling for Douaumont before winter stops the operations. It will be an excellent thing for the Allies if they do.

Douaumont attracts the Huns as a candle does moths, and they invariably get their wings singed. Room can still be found for a few thousand more German corpses round Douaumont, and every Hun under the soil brings the end just a little nearer.

A NIGHTMARE FORT.

On the Sunday preceding the attack the French 400 millimetre (15¾ inch) guns managed to land three successive shells in identically the same spot. These penetrated into the interior of the fort, and caused a big fire that was seen and noted at the time by the French. It was hoped then that great damage had been done.

Now some months ago another French shell set fire to the fort and caused a terrible explosion of ammunition and grenades collected there which resulted, according to the prisoners, in a death-roll of no fewer than 1,000 of the garrison. Since that date the fort has been a nightmare to the troops holding it, and when it again caught fire on Sunday nothing could induce the men to remain.

Amongst those captured was an artillery officer who, not knowing the attack was in progress, had come up to the fort to examine how much damage had been caused by the fire. This seems to point, as well as do many other incidents in the fight, to a state of demoralisation not only in the ranks, but also in the higher command.

NOT A "WALK-OVER."

I do not wish to create the impression that the French have had a complete walk-over and are now comfortably settled in the new positions. This is far from the truth. Although winning the ground was easy, holding it is quite another matter. It must be remembered that the German trenches have been completely knocked to pieces by the French bombardment, and that when the assaulting waves reach their shell holes they are full of water. In these the men have to pass night and day whilst new trenches are being dug under a murderous shell fire, for the enemy knows the range to an inch.

When I did add that the weather is bitterly cold and the men are soaked through by rain, mist, and mud, and that it is impossible to get up food except in small quantities by night, some idea can be formed of what the French infantry are enduring without a murmur.

For five days and nights the assaulting divisions have held their conquest under these conditions. It seems incredible that the men can stand the cold, but the French infantry are perhaps the toughest in the world.

Yesterday, for instance, the Germans were bombarding the front practically the whole day, and they had brought up a 16in. gun with which to pound Douaumont once again.

Their "feu de barrage" goes wildly all over the place when it roams away from the beaten track. One general described it to me as "le feu d'une femme soule" (the fire of a drunken woman). But weather it is or not, it is most unpleasant. It is remarkable how these forts have justified their existence.

In spite of the stupendous bombardments to which it has been subjected during the last nine months by the heavy artillery of both armies, the interior underground works of Douaumone have been very little damaged, and can still be utilised for the shelter of the garrison.

You see on a hill a mass of churned-up earth, rubbish, and smashed concrete, without shape. Each of the hills round Verdun has one of these heaps, with a name, if you look at the map. But when you climb to the summit you find a narrow passage leading underground and the galleries intact and as sound as ever. You can remain in these completely sheltered from the fire of the guns.

The throwing back of the German lines enables you to visit for the first time since the battle of Verdun commenced last February acres of ground which has long remained No Man's Land, and which remains littered with all the debris of a long series of terrible fights. . . .

Of the village and station of Fleury nothing remains whatsoever. You cannot tell until you are actually on the spot that any dwellings ever stood there. It is impossible to read the topography of the country from the map, because so many former landmarks have been pounded into the bosom of mother earth.

A MINE OF WAR-METAL.

A general in command of one of the attacking divisions said to me: "In former days before the war I was stationed at Verdun, and knew the ground well. I came back a few days ago to prepare for this attack, and I could not recognise my surroundings."

In every German account of the early assaults the soldiers speak of the horror of facing the French artillery and how it was impossible to live under such a tornado of shells. You can now follow the successive stages of the gradual retirement of the French guns before the enormous waves of men poured against Douaumont and Vaux by the Crown Prince.

Each spot where the French 75's made their desperate stands is clearly marked. You can see the remains of what once were guns before they were smashed to bits by heavy shells or forced to withdraw. The gunners simply died round their pieces, firing until the guns were finished or they themselves were killed. The remains of the guns are surrounded by countless thousands of copper shell-cases piled in great green heaps, for the rain and the atmosphere have turned them this colour.

There must be hundreds and thousands of pounds' worth of this precious metal that has been lying within a few yards of the German lines for months without their being able to collect any of it. Now it will all be brought in, sent back to be remoulded, and will serve France again.

BOCHES IN CLOVER.

Those were the days when the German's guns had the upper hand, but now is changed.

The superiority of the French artillery places the Germans before Verdun in a hopeless position. The slightest sign of an infantry attack is signalled back to the batteries before the first of the enemy has time to clear the trenches. Then those 75's speak with a fury that is awful in its majesty and power. Until you have seen and heard a "feu de barrage" from French 75's you have no idea of what artillery can attain to in these days. Imagine what infantry have to face. The gunners can get off 20 rounds a minute, which means that every battery of four guns in hurling 80 shells every sixty seconds along the enemy's front. No wonder the German infantry is cowed and demoralised.

I wonder what the Emperor and the Crown Prince would think if they could see their beloved subjects in captivity. The French soldier is the upper dog so completely now that he can afford to be benevolent. He behaves as if he were anxious to restore lost sheep to the fold of humanity rather than to be avenged for past wrongs.

Kind treatment and white bread work wonders. A few sausages slowly drawn towards the French lines on the end of long strings would, I believe, cause the desertion of the greater number of the troops before Verdun, but for the trenches and barbed wire, which make it so difficult for them to get away without being seen.

If we were fighting an open war in open country, I really believe the German army would disintegrate altogether.

The clothes of the latest captives are in a terrible state—filthy rags held together with mud, and totally unsuited for the wintry weather we are experiencing. The prisoners declare that shirts are no longer served out to them, and that they only get linen trousers, as there is no more cotton or wool. The youth of the captives is also very marked.

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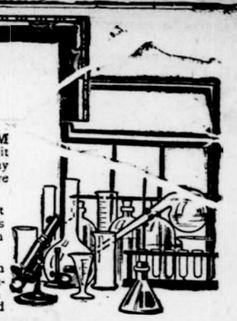

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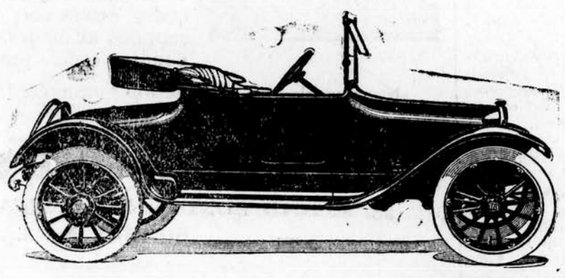

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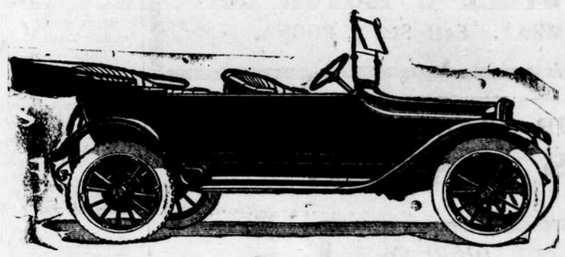

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